

SOVIET DELEGATE
ADVOCATES STRAITS
CONTROL BY TURKSGeorgi Tchitcherin Urges Closing
of Dardanelles to All War-
ships Except Turkish

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 4. (By The Associated Press)—The closing of the Dardanelles to all warships except those of Turkey and giving Turkey the right to fortify the Straits was advocated by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Georgi Tchitcherin, at today's meeting of the Lausanne Conference called to discuss the question of the Straits.

Ismet Pasha, leading Turkish delegate, asked for absolute Turkish control of the Straits, without demilitarization. The delegates of Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania explained the position of their respective governments.

The preliminary exposition of the question by the representatives of the great powers was begun at this session, which started at 11 o'clock behind closed doors, but had not been completed when the meeting was adjourned at 1 o'clock without a time being fixed for the next session.

An Impassioned Plea
M. Tchitcherin's plea for Turkey was an impassioned one. The Russian spokesman insisted that Turkish sovereignty could only be guaranteed by the presence of Turkish warships in the Straits, while the warships of other powers should be prohibited from entering them. He contended also that Turkey should have authority to fortify the Straits as a means of safeguarding its independence, and particularly for the protection of its capital, Constantinople.

M. Tchitcherin's speech caused such a commotion in the ranks of the Allies that Lord Curzon rose and remarked ironically that the conference was interested to observe that the Russians, who came to Lausanne representing three countries, were not acting as the mouthpiece for a fourth, namely, Turkey. In this he referred to Russia's representing Georgia and the Ukraine as well as Russia itself.

No Definite Plan
Ismet Pasha astonished the conference by revealing that he had not completely worked out a plan for the control of the Straits. He merely said that Turkey must have means of protecting Constantinople, the seat of the Sultanate, and also the Sea of Marmora, but when pressed by Lord Curzon he failed to present a complete plan.

Ismet said the Russian plan more nearly approached the Turkish idea than any other suggestion made in the conference, but he failed to give it his approval. He said he felt it to be the duty of the other powers to express their views before the Turks did.

Ismet was clearly embarrassed, and the impression is that there is a great difference between the Russian and Turkish positions, and that Turkey is hesitating to place itself in the hands of the Russians, and will not admit that they are speaking for Turkey.

The Foreign Minister of Rumania argued for complete demilitarization of the Straits, with freedom of passage for merchantment and warships. Mr. Stambouliski, Premier of Bulgaria, dwelt particularly upon the urgency of freedom for commerce.

Mr. Vonizelos, representing Greece, confined his remarks to emphasizing the interest of Greece in a proper solution of the problem of the Straits.

Lausanne Delays Tend
to Solidify Turkish Position
By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Special Cable
LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 4.—In my last message it was explained that on no question yet discussed has

MASSACHUSETTS WINS POINT
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Taking of testimony before a special master today was ordered by the Supreme Court in a case brought by the State of Massachusetts against the State of New York to establish title to certain land claimed by Massachusetts in the city of Rochester.

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Swiss Vote Nearly 7-1
Against Levy on Capital

Zurich, Dec. 4.
FROM the very beginning of the campaign for and against a capital levy the fate of this Socialistic proposal could not be in doubt. Despite the social aims of the scheme, to the great mass of the citizens its economic consequences appeared likely to turn out so disastrously that in all political quarters an overwhelming majority against the proposal was expected. In fact yesterday's plebiscite, according to the last known figures, showed only 165,285 for and 710,504 against a levy on capital.

Not a single canton adopted the proposal, against which such a flood of propaganda has never before been seen was let loose throughout the country, while the supporters of the levy made only slight efforts to save their cause.

FRANCE CONFIDENT
BRITAIN CHANGING
IN ITS ATTITUDERepublic Believes It Will Receive
Moral Support in Plans
of Forced InterventionBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 4.—There is a growing confidence in France that British opinion is awakening to the justice of its claims against Germany, and that if she is driven in the last resort to act alone, she may count at least on British moral support. How far this confidence will be justified by events it would be unwise to predict. It certainly rests on very slender promises. It is true that Great Britain has joined with France, Belgium, and Italy in a sharp reprimand of Germany for attacks on members of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control, and that Mr. Bonar Law made a significant allusion in the House of Commons to the fact that there has been no destruction of mines and factories in Germany, as there has been in France.

The inference that there has been a marked change in British opinion regarding the attitude that the Allies should adopt toward Germany is therefore clearly justifiable. But it has to be borne in mind that the ultimatum was prompted by the fear which Great Britain shares with France that Germany is secretly arming, and if Mr. Bonar Law's reference to the mines and factories means that he is persuaded Germany can pay, it doesn't follow that British opinion has diverged from the view that a forced intervention to make it pay would end only in the social upheaval and the complete ruin of the country. England no doubt still hopes that the golden egg can be produced in time, but there is no indication that it is willing to embark upon an adventure which might kill the goose.

Working on Poincaré Plan

Details of the plan which Raymond Poincaré, French Premier, is to take to London, are being hammered out by the French Ministry of Finance, the French delegation to the Reparations Commission, and the French Foreign Office. It will, as already stated, deal with both reparations and the inter-allied debts. It is the plan of last August, but with a new form adapted to the situation which now has to be faced. It is based on the firm determination of France not to accept either a moratorium for a short period or any moratorium whatever without adequate pledges. It is expected that the conversations in London will last over two or three days. I am informed that Marquess Curzon may absent himself from Lausanne to take part in them on Dec. 11.

Stern measures have been taken by the allied governments for the protection of the Allied Commission of Military Control in Germany, in carrying out the difficult duty of supervising German compliance with the disarmament terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Following the assaults on members of the commission in Bavaria, remonstrances have been addressed to the German Government, but no satisfaction has been forthcoming.

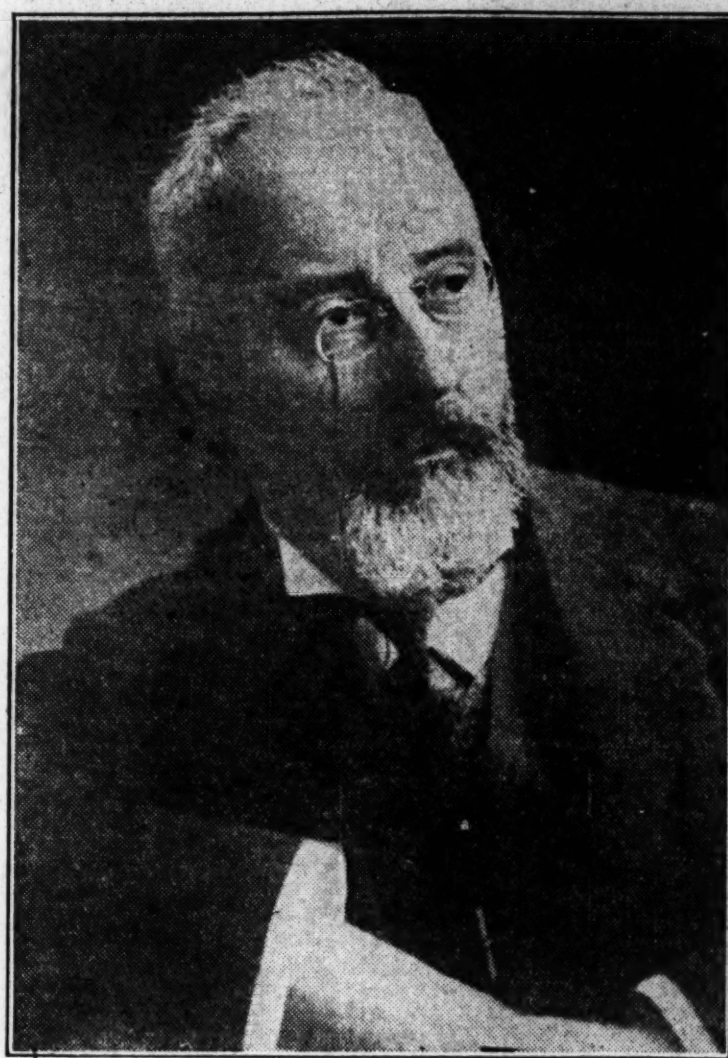
Satisfaction Demanded of Germany
An energetic note, drawn up by the conference of ambassadors and signed by M. Poincaré as President, has now been handed to the German Government.

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EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS
BRISTLES WITH DIFFICULTIESGreece Unable to Cope With Refugees Now on Its Hands,
Let Alone Further 500,000

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The proposal to interchange the Christian population of Turkey for the Moslem population of Greece which is under discussion at Lausanne raises many difficult questions. Before the war the Ottoman Greek population in Asia Minor was estimated by impartial observers to amount to 1,600,000—the Greek and Turkish estimates putting the figure higher and lower, respectively. Now the figure, according to the latest information available in London, is probably between 500,000 and 600,000, most of whom are in Anatolia. Of the remaining 1,000,000, some 500,000 have sought refuge in Greece, while most of the rest have been "deported" by

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York
Timothy HealyOnce Parnell's Most Eloquent Lieutenant, Now Understood to Have Been
Selected as New Irish Governor-GeneralFAILURE TO STORE
COAL IS EXPLAINEDSpontaneous Combustion Mainly
Responsible for Lack of Bi-
tuminous Accumulation

The following article is the seventeenth of a series revealing conditions in the coal industry in the United States. The pressing importance of the situation is illustrated by the appointment by President Harding of the Fact-Finding Commission now functioning. A special investigator for The Christian Science Monitor has collected the facts presented.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Spontaneous combustion is largely responsible for the failure of large scale storage of bituminous coal. The actual cause of this phenomenon is still somewhat mysterious, but it is found that piles of certain kinds of soft coal when piled in a careless manner go through much the same process as lime when it is slacked.

The coal pile grows warm, the coal crumbles, the volatile matter has a tendency to evaporate, lumps break, and in extreme cases smoldering fires start, with the possibility of sending the whole mass up in smoke.

Consequently many operators declare that large scale storage will always be impossible, and hence that one of the easiest avenues to overcoming the present discrepancies between seasonal supply and demand which now threatens the whole structure of the industry will be forever blocked. Anthracite is less affected than any of them.

Citizens of the present century probably are as ignorant in the matter of storing fuel for the winter as citizens of the Middle Ages were in the matter of storing food.

The cases present a curious parallel. Before Sir Francis Bacon refrigeration was unheard of and hermetic canning undreamed of. No matter how plentiful the supply of foods in the fall, the medieval consumer could hardly expect to emerge in the spring on other than a menu of pickled goods. In the same way, in the bituminous field now, though the annual oversupply of coal is enormous, there is little storage and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

IRISH FREE STATE
MEASURES ADVANCEHouse of Lords Finishes Third
Reading of Irish Bill—
Order Being Restored

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The measures for the inauguration of the Irish Free State are now almost complete. Tomorrow the House of Commons will confirm the insertion by mutual consent in the second of the Irish constitutional provisions bill of the only change proposed, which is merely to enable the Bank of Ireland to inscribe and register stock in Belfast, as well as in Dublin. Thereafter the royal assent is to be given and on Wednesday, the first anniversary of the Irish Treaty, a royal proclamation will be issued which brings the Constitution into effect.

A new Governor-General is understood to have been already selected in consultation with the Provisional Government in the person of the veteran Timothy Healy, the caustic-tongued K. C. who was once Parnell's most eloquent lieutenant. Meanwhile the Viceroy, Lord Fitzalan, whom Mr. Healy replaces, has left Ireland not to return in his present capacity.

Parliament Meets

The Provisional Irish Parliament meets today in Dublin to pass outstanding estimates and tomorrow confirms William T. Cosgrave's Cabinet in office and elects 30 of the 60 members of the new Irish Upper House, of which the remaining 30 are understood to have been already provisionally nominated by the Irish Free State Government.

The irregulars may yet attempt some stroke to interfere, and the threats contained in a letter received by the Speaker of the Provisional Parliament on Saturday from Liam Lynch, Eamon de Valera's "chief of staff," confirm the necessity of the action which has been taken to protect the persons of Mr. Cosgrave and the other members of the new Government.

Energetic Action Taken

Information received here from Dublin shows that General Mulcahy's stern measures to restore order are supported by a growing body of public opinion throughout the country. Even the most ardent Irish Nationalists begin to recognize that the state of things in which the lives and property of law-abiding citizens are at the mercy of armed irresponsibles must somehow or other be terminated, whatever may be the nature of the Government that has to be accepted to this end.

Stephen Gwynn, one of the best-informed and most sympathetic of Irishmen, writes in yesterday's Sunday Observer here: "Where there is a prospect that the law can be defied with impunity, many Irish people, if not the Irish people as a whole, take pride and pleasure in defying it, and I am sure that the grave chance of capital punishment will deter many of the minority in Ireland from their attempt to drive the majority as dogs drive sheep."

The Dublin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor confirms this view and adds that the "irregulars are known to be massing all around Dublin, but however slow the military may be to commence taking drastic action, now they have commenced they are very much on the alert. Everyone was searched this morning from end to end of the city and the same energetic action will be taken from this on till the end of gun rule is established."

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SIX NATIONS CONFER
TO ASSURE PEACE IN
CENTRAL AMERICAMr. Hughes Welcomes Delegates
With Hope for New Era of
Stable Government

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—With the United States not only acting as host and sponsor, but taking the part of a full participant, the conference of Central American republics began today in the Pan-American Union amid mutual expressions of confidence that its discussions would inaugurate a new era of Central American peace and stability.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, as presiding officer of the conference and head of the delegation, representing the United States, welcomed the delegates of the other five nations in the name of President Harding, but did not amplify the program of the conference as already outlined in the invitation sent out from Washington.

Co-operation Policy Stressed

The heads of each of the five Central American delegations responded, Francisco Sanchez Latour speaking for Guatemala; Francisco Martinez Suarez for Salvador; Dr. Don Alberto Ucles for Honduras; Emiliano Chamaero for Nicaragua, and Jose Andras Coronado for Costa Rica.

All of the Central American speakers expressed appreciation of American initiative and co-operation toward peace and stable government in Central America, and Dr. Ucles, for Honduras, indicated that he and his colleagues hoped to make the conference a stepping-stone toward "the re-establishment of the country of our fathers in the form of a political and federal unit."

Pursuant to the text of the invitation extended by the State Department on Oct. 23, the conference will discuss:

1. The negotiation of a treaty or treaties to make effective those provisions of the treaties signed at Washington on Dec. 20, 1907, which experience has shown to be effective in maintaining friendly relations and co-operation among the central American states.

2. Measures whereby in view of the achievements accomplished with regard to the limitation of armaments by the powers participating in the Conference at Washington in 1921, the Central American states may carry on this endeavor as an example to the world, and above all to the powers of this hemisphere, by adopting effective measures for the limitation of armaments in Central America.

3. The working out of a plan for setting up tribunals of inquiry, whenever any disputes or questions regarding the proposed treaty or treaties, which cannot be settled by diplomatic means, shall unfortunately arise between two or more of the countries.

Promotion of Tranquillity

In his opening address Mr. Hughes said:

Solidarity as you must be of the dignity, rights and interests of your respective nations, your presence here attests your appreciation of a community of interest and your sincere purpose to promote a common welfare by assurances of mutual esteem and the establishment of the essential conditions of tranquillity and security.

You will find here the most friendly atmosphere, the helpful spirit of co-operation and an intense desire to aid you in the furtherance of your own wishes for an abiding peace and a constantly increasing prosperity. The Government of the United States has no ambition to gratify at your expense, no policy which runs counter to your national aspirations, and no purpose save to promote the interests of peace and to assist you in such manner as you may welcome, to solve your problems to your own proper advantage.

The same desire which now animates you to promote the Central American Peace Conference of the year 1907. The passing of the years, the important changes recently wrought, the spectacle of the devastating results of war, have heightened your determination to consider the fundamental requisites of stability and development.

With your permission, I desire to emphasize the fact that, as the separate treaty establishing the Central American court of justice was terminated in 1917, it is most important that adequate provision be made for appropriate arbitral disposition of controversies and that suitable methods be devised for carrying out the fundamental purpose of existing treaties in securing a basis for a lasting and just accord.

It is also earnestly hoped that means may be found at least to curtail and if possible to end unnecessary and unproductive outlays, as there can be no stability or progress in the absence of a sound economic basis.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

SUPREME COURT RULES BOSTON
MUST SHARE ELEVATED'S LOSSDecision Ends Legal Fight Over Statute Providing for
Operation by State

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The motion of Massachusetts to dismiss the suit brought by the city of Boston, arising out of the operation by the State of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, was dismissed today by the Supreme Court. The court heard the case on its merits and found against the city.

Under the ruling of the court, the city of Boston will be required to pay a portion of the loss suffered by the Boston Elevated Railway Company while operated by the State of Massachusetts.

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Women in Fight
on Federal SystemSpecial from Monitor Bureau
Washington, Dec. 4

CHANGES in the present system of appointing, promoting and dismissing Government employees is recommended by the Government Workers' Council of the National Woman's Party, which alleges that the present system "works a injustice to thousands of women in the Government departments."

At present, it is asserted, a blank wall faces the woman who seeks to obtain appointments in the higher grades of the Government, or whose efficiency would entitle them to promotion if they were men.

Instead of investing the appointment and promotion of employees in individuals the council argues the formation of a "special board or committee in every subdivision of each department and independent organization, on which women shall have equal representation with men to fix salaries and to pass upon all reorganizations, investigations, appointments, assignments, ratings, promotions, demotions, transfers and dismissals."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

PRESIDENT SEES
HALF BILLION CUT
IN BUDGET OF 1924Future Decrease in Tax Burden
Called Dependent on Public
Demand for Federal Aid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Harding, in transmitting the annual federal budget for the next fiscal year, frankly told Congress today that whether there was to be any material reduction in Government expenditures and in taxes in future years would depend largely on whether there was to be a curtailment or expansion of federal aid in lines of research, improvement and development.

Placing the estimated Government outlay in 1924 at \$2,180,842,234, a decrease of about \$500,000,000 as compared with estimates for this fiscal year, Mr. Harding called attention that two-thirds of this total was on account of practically fixed charges, such as the public debt, national defense, pensions, World War allowances and federal aid. The balance left, he said, or about \$700,000,000 in charges subject to administrative control and against which, he added, the retrenchment policy of the Government had been directed.

Some Further Gains in Sight

While expressing the opinion that some further reduction undoubtedly would result from a reorganization of Government establishments on a more systematic basis, the President said this alone would not affect such a material cut in operating costs as would justify the expression of hope for a considerable lessening of expenditures in the years to come.

Taking up the question of Federal aid, he declared that this was a rapidly broadening field of expenditure and that there was a question as to whether the Government could afford to participate in it. He added that it did not pertain to the normal functions or operations of the business of government.

These extraneous activities have flowed from laws enacted pursuant to popular demand, and I take this occasion to refer to them for the purpose of showing that the taxation which necessarily results in providing funds to meet them is a necessity incident to the fulfillment of the popular demand.

In the efforts which have been directed to reducing public expenditures, I have been much concerned in increasing state, county, and municipal indebtedness, and I am fearful lest this condition may be in part attributable to the expenditures made by the Government pursuant to its federal aid laws, as many of these state laws require state contributions as a prerequisite to the extension of the federal aid.

Hoped for Balanced Account

The summary of the budget for 1924 as given to Congress shows an estimated excess of receipts over expenditures next year of \$180,958,125 as compared with a deficit of nearly \$4,323,838,712 for this fiscal year. The President said, however, that he was hopeful that the estimated deficit for 1923 could be reduced to the remaining seven months and that the close of the year next June 30 would show a balanced account.

Estimated expenditures of \$3,180,000,000

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HARDING CONTROL
FACING BIG TEST
IN NEW CONGRESSNew Progressive Bloc Expected
to Try to Force Extra Ses-
sion After March 4

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Whether an extra session of the next Congress will be forced by concerted action of Democrats and progressives is one of the major political questions involved in the regular session that convened at noon today. While President Harding is hardly expected to dwell upon the phase of the legislative situation in his formal address to Congress tomorrow the answer to that question will hinge largely on the success of the Administration's program between now and March 4, when the Sixty-Seventh Congress comes to an end.

From the political viewpoint, the 1924 campaign may be said to begin with the convening of this regular session. The House of Representatives will have to hold the balance of power, will come constitutionally into being on March 4, but it cannot convene, except in extra session, before December, 1923.

Leaders Fail to Agree

Party leaders are frankly disturbed. There have been meetings to consider what can be done to shore up a structure that threatens to crack and perhaps fall, but the leaders are not agreed among themselves as to what ought to be done. There is an element in Congress, made up mostly of younger men, men from the west, who have not gone over to the new so-called progressive movement, but who are, as one of them described it, "conservatively progressive." They face forward; they have done with many of the outworn shibboleths of party; they favor constructive methods.

They do not, however, believe in the Bolshevik or extreme theories of Bolshevism, but they believe in the many of the persons who have plunged headlong into an association of factions each favoring a cause or an end favorable to itself. The trouble with this "conservative-progressive" element is that it has no leaders, in which it differs from the so-called progressive movement, which has an embarrassment of high command officers.

"When we find the right man to speak for us, we will have to be reckoned with," one of the younger Congressmen asserted. "Meanwhile, it won't hurt us or the country to let the other crowd blow off steam. It's a long way to 1924, politically speaking."

La Follette Power Disturbs

As to the strictly party men, however, the Administration and its backers, the situation is assuredly not to their liking. The feature most ominous at the moment is Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, with the whip in his hand. The party has had to face him before without the whip and it was not pleasant. If he blocks the way to the passage of most of the Administration measures, to the carrying out of the Administration program, he will put the party in a hole and maintain his group as a rallying force for all the malcontents.

There are those who believe Mr. Harding could defeat the obstructive policies of Mr. La Follette and his group, if he assumed an active leadership and came to grips on Administration measures, and it may be that their advice will be followed.

Other friends of the President are counselling him to let the "progressives" go as far as they will with their obstructive tactics and fall apart from their own dissensions. Their view is that they will go to such extremes in their opposition, losing sight of everything but gaining their own ends, that there will be a reaction against them throughout the country.

Legislative Program

It is in connection with legislation in the remaining days of the Sixty-Seventh Congress that the progressive bloc is expected to show its hand. It will do its utmost to block the passage of the ship subsidy bill in the Senate. Whether it will go so far as to prevent the enactment of the 12 great appropriation bills or a few of the more essential ones, remains to be seen. By blocking the appropriation bills, upon which the Government depends for maintenance during the next fiscal year, the Democrats and progressives combined can easily force President Harding to call a special session of the new Congress.

With impeachment proceedings pending against Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, in the House of Representatives, and with the Ship Subsidy Bill the next order of business before the Senate, the new session took a fiery start today.

The appropriation bills, which will be sent over to the Senate by the House one after another as rapidly as possible, constitute the most pressing business of the regular session. President Harding forwarded the budget to the House today with a message of fiscal affairs.

The Senate Commerce Committee, Chairman Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, will transmit the subsidy bill to the Senate possibly Wednesday in almost unamended form. Republican members of the committee are said to favor the bill as it passes the House. When it comes up before the Senate for action it will mean the launching of one of the most picturesque fights that body has known in many months. The Administration is said to command a majority of votes for its passage, but there is room for doubt whether it will ever be allowed to come to a final vote.

PRESIDENT SEES HALF BILLION CUT IN BUDGET OF 1924

(Continued from Page 1)

\$42,234 for 1924, which are exclusive of the postal service, compare with estimated appropriation of \$3,078,940,331 for the same period. Mr. Harding explained that the surplus of \$584,633,151 represents actual cash withdrawals from the Treasury, including some on account of appropriations in previous years.

Another deficit in postal operations was forecast for this year, but Mr. Harding said it was estimated that through proper readjustments there would be a surplus of postal revenues over expenditures in 1924 amounting to \$852,439. For this year postal costs were placed at \$559,996,841, or an estimated deficiency of \$31,502,570, as compared with an actual deficiency in the last fiscal year of \$43,444,234. The 1924 costs are given at \$584,633,151.

The President told Congress that an appropriation of \$256,552,837, recommended for the army would provide for a regular force of 12,000 officers and 125,000 enlisted men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, which is the strength now authorized by Congress, and would enable the Militia Bureau to increase the strength of the national guard from 160,000 officers and men to 215,000 officers and men. For the army air service \$12,871,500 is proposed, or \$23,500 less than appropriated this year. Mr. Harding said this sum would permit the service to operate efficiently in accordance with the existing policy.

For the navy \$259,880,993 is asked. This amount, the President asserted, would provide for the present enlisted personnel of 86,000 men; maintain all present ships in commission and make provision for continuing all new ship construction in privately-owned yards, except for reduction in speed of construction on three light cruisers.

Provision is made in the budget for \$252,000,000 in pensions, \$434,584,050 in world war allowances and \$20,389,289 in retirement pay. Other items include \$41,764,550 for rivers and harbors; \$31,480,000 for good roads; \$5,728,950 for postal construction and facilities for war patients; \$2,200,000 for railroads in Alaska; \$6,889,105 for the Panama Canal; \$18,553,686 for general law enforcement, including administration and enforcement of the national prohibition and narcotic acts, and the prosecution of war crimes, and \$750,000 for the replacement of worn out portions of the Alaska cable.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lowell Institute: Free lecture, "The Bible of Selection: A Species Formation," Edwin Grant Conklin, Ph.D., S.D., 8. University Extension Course: Lecture on Russian Opera "Pique Dame," Richard G. Appel, Boston University Library, 8:30. Economic Club of Boston: First annual dinner, Boston City Club, 6. Field and Forest Club: Literary meeting, Pines Building, 8. Mechanics Institute: Civic City Boardwalk and Exhibition, until 10. Animal Rescue League: Annual fair, Hotel Vendome, until 9. Northeastern University Social Service Club: Lecture by Prof. George G. Wilson of Harvard, "The Washington Arms Conference," 8:30. Family Welfare Society: Addresses by Judge Frederick P. Cabot and Bishop William Lawrence, D.D., "The Family Today," Steiner Hall, 8. Harvard Masonic Fraternity: Informal meeting, talk by Frederick W. Hamilton, secretary of the Grand Lodge, Colonial Club, 7. Harvard Chapter Phi Beta Kappa: Annual winter meeting, Hotel Vendome, 8. Steiner Hall: "Russia After the Revolution," John Haynes Holmes, 7. Boston Section, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers: Meeting, Engineering Club, 8:30. Harvard University Modern Language Conference: "The Beginnings of the English Society Novel," J. N. D. Bush, "Improving Shakespeare," Hazelton Spencer, Conant Hall, 8. Norfolk House Center: Lecture, "Experiences in Europe," Frederick J. Soule, 8. Exeter Alumni: Annual reunion, Hotel Somerset, 8. Boston Y. M. C. A.: Young Men's Congress, 8:30. Boston Seamen's Friend Society: Twenty-fifth anniversary meeting, Rear Admiral William S. Sims to speak, Old South Church, 8. Boston Ethical Society: Dinner, discussion of "Ethics in Industrial Relations," Hotel Westminster, 6:30. The Symposium: "Glimpses of Washington Life," Mrs. Lars Anderson, Trinity Court, 8.

Theaters

Hollis—"Bull-Dog Drummond," 8:15. Keiths—Vaudeville, 8. Majestic—Vaudeville, 8. Park—"When Knighthood Was in Flower" (Film), 8:15. Plymouth—"The Dover Road," 8:15. Selwyn—"Down to the Sea in Ships" (Film), 8:15. St. James—"Dulcy," 8:15. Shubert—Franklin, 8:15. Tremont—"Captain Applejack," 8:15. Wilbur—"The Bar," 8:15. Boston Opera House—Russian Grand Opera Company, "Boris Godunoff." Radio WGI (Medford Hills)—6:45, Lecture, "Prejudice," Prof. R. Skinner. WGBH (Boston)—4:50, Instructions for wrapping Christmas mail, George F. Ruggles, Silent Night. WGY (Schenectady)—7:45, Concert. WGY orchestra, address, "The Broad Way to Independence—Work and Save," William S. Hackett. WJZ (Newark)—8:30, Talk, "Real Estate Mortgages," Frank J. Parsons, 8:45, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Zuro Opera Company. KDKA (Pittsburgh)—7, Weekly business survey, National Industrial Conference Board; 7:30, bedtime story; 8:30, Concert, Miss Genevieve Marshall, lyric soprano; Arthur Anderson, bass-baritone. KTW (Chicago)—8, Concert program. WHAZ (Troy)—8:15, Selections from "Peg of My Heart," presented by Masque of Troy.

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Budget Bureau's Thrift Exhibit

HERE are the Budget Bureau's figures on estimated Government receipts and appropriations for the fiscal year 1924, as compared with estimated receipts and actual appropriations for the present fiscal year of 1923, both exclusive of postal receipts and expenditures:

	1924	1923
RECEIPTS		
Internal revenue	\$3,423,000,000	\$2,400,000,000
Customs	425,000,000	450,000,000
Miscellaneous	511,812,359	579,882,959
Totals	\$4,359,812,359	\$3,430,882,959
APPROPRIATIONS		
Legislative establishment	\$14,418,912	\$14,504,165
Executive office	382,850	396,595
Special repairs Executive Mansion	25,000	
Department of Agriculture	\$1,251,613	\$2,413,088
Department of Commerce	19,718,535	20,618,496
Department of Interior	316,207,782	397,514,167
Department of Justice	18,751,056	18,631,205
Department of Labor	6,202,556	7,490,188
Navy Department	296,934,055	298,324,265
State Department	15,948,235	11,995,201
Treasury Department	148,888,862	160,637,264
War Department, including Panama Canal	328,517,300	346,894,386
District of Columbia	25,043,973	25,990,050
Veterans' Bureau	44,913,000	42,577,254
Shipping Bureau	100,451,500	100,451,500
Other independent offices	23,720,159	27,715,556
Total ordinary	\$1,783,843,331	\$1,844,149,890
PUBLIC DEBT		
Reduction of principal	\$345,097,000	\$350,088,800
Interest on public debt	950,000,000	\$1,100,000,000
Grand total	\$3,078,940,331	\$3,294,238,690

* Including \$125,000,000 discount accruals of war savings stamps, series of 1918, due Jan. 1, 1923.

Henry Ford Advocates Use of Street Cars in Riding to Work

Wants Fares Decreased so That
Savvy Would Use Trolleys
Instead of Automobiles

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—Further expansion of the municipal street railway system should be the policy of the city, according to Henry Ford, of James Couzens, Senator-designate, in the opinion of Henry Ford, one of the first things the new Mayor should do, Mr. Ford declared, in discussing the appointment of Mr. Couzens as United States Senator, is to cut fares in half. This, the motor manufacturer declared, would enable the street railway's business.

"People would find they could ride the cars so cheaply," he added, "that tens of thousands who now drive to and from work would ride the street cars. The saving would be so considerable that they could not afford to drive."

Pledging aid to the municipally-owned traction system, Mr. Ford said a large amount of additional power was being installed in the River Rouge plant of his company which he would gladly furnish the city at a moderate rate.

"Our workmen," he said, "furnish a very considerable part of the street railway's business. When they are not using our power in the shops they might as well be using it on the street cars going to and from work, and with power at the lowest possible cost they should ride at the lowest possible fare."

**Rapid Fire Tests
for Yale Students**

Ten to Fifteen Seconds Allowed
for "Yes" or "No" Answers

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—Yale's new rapid-fire tests which are being tried out as complimentary to old-time formulas of determining a student's mental alertness are not on fixed lines, it is understood. Neither are the questions put into writing. Forty questions are asked and the answer "Yes" or "No" may be expected within 10 to 15 seconds. An equivalent answer may be required. If a student says "I don't know" to all questions he would rank a "zero" but a "guess" to a question showing no mental effort to answer it would mean a minus mark on that answer.

The list of questions, it is stated by students, are unlike in the several departments. Biological students quote, among others these questions: "Is water necessary as a solvent for nutrition?"

"Is it possible to have a balanced aquarium without light?"

The civil engineers were asked to pronounce "True" or "False" statements like these:

"People who live along a highway should be taken for its upkeep."

"The pay-as-you-go method is cheaper for the taxpayer in the end than the sinking fund method."

"Brick is the best pavement in the long run."

"The penetration test determines how far asphalt will sink into a stone foundation."

A question in physics was: "The distance between the earth and the moon would be decreased by one half, would the attraction between the two be one-fourth as great?"

All departments in the university are adhering to the old tests, but are trying out the new ones, both as an experiment and as a time saver.

**NASHUA WORKERS
VOTE TO STAY OUT**

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 4.—The textile workers of this city at a meeting last night voted to remain on strike and to continue their fight for the terms which they demanded when they went on strike on Feb. 13. In taking this action the Nashua workers became the only textile center in New England where terms have not been agreed upon since the inception of the textile strike.

Recently the officials of the Nashua Manufacturing Company and the Jackson Mills offered to restore the 20 per cent wage cut, but refused to grant the 48-hour week demanded by the strikers. Last night the strikers voted to remain on strike "until a more satisfactory settlement is effected." About 800 workers are affected.

FAILURE TO STORE COAL IS EXPLAINED

(Continued from Page 1)

It is rare indeed for the year to pass without a shortage.

The acute seasonal demands return in a cycle year after year, and at regular seasons a scarcity generally results. One of the principal reasons advanced for failure to store coal is spontaneous combustion.

Can Be Safeguarded

Government engineers have recently gone thoroughly into the matter, investigated those coals which seem most liable to set themselves on fire and tried to find remedies. They report that by additional expense and precautions coal piles can readily be safeguarded.

The sulphur content of coal seems to be the chief factor in the problem: coal from the Mississippi Valley is found especially liable to deterioration, while coal from the Appalachian region is far more free from ill effects.

To prove that coal can be stored it is pointed out that at the conclusion of the armistice 63,000,000 tons of all sorts of soft coal were actually in piles over the country. This was about 23,000,000 tons more than the usual November supply.

Many fires were reported from different places, but little of the coal was actually lost. No one knows just where the extra 23,000,000 tons were placed, for it had been previously thought that 40,000,000 tons represented the maximum possible to store. Evidently intense demand had produced piles in out of the way and inadequately protected spots.

Not much more than 20,000,000 tons of coal storage a year would end seasonal fluctuations in the American industry, and the armistice period is pointed to as offering hope for the future. Coal will be stored when there is financial inducement to store it.

The most successful incentive for storage so far mentioned is summer rebates to buyers. These have been successful in the closely knit anthracite area, where there is no fear of outside competition.

Unfortunately, the destructive competition in soft coal makes agreement on standard rebates unlikely. Moreover, such inducements were offered they would probably involve price fixing methods to anti-trust laws. If soft coal dealers wish to forward seasonal purchase by such means they must turn to the Government.

Seasonal Discounts

A measure has been proposed and introduced into Congress in 1920, which seemed a practical way of making seasonal discounts to consumers possible. Lower freight rates were proposed on the railroads in times of slack demand, and higher rates in periods of high bidding.

The Interstate Commerce Commission could make these effective and leave the basic competitive character of the trade unchanged. The original bill provided for graduated reductions through February to July and increases in rates from August to January. The maximum "spread" between them would have been 50 cents.

Other plans introduced to eliminate idleness due to seasonal fluctuations in demand include proposals for more freight cars and a sliding wage scale. The latter plan has been serviceable in the anthracite trade. When the coal price fell in summer, wages were cut proportionately, and the operator, relieved of the wage burden, could more easily offer buyers discounts.

The foregoing proposals would spread work evenly through 12 months but they might not increase the total work to do. Idleness now amounting for the average year to 33 days a man, would very likely not be decreased.

The remedies do not touch the vital problem of the industry, the gap between demand and the inflated supply. As long as the Government guarantees a pro rata car supply to each new mine, in the face of America's enormous coal reserves, there is a standing invitation to inflation, which only needs temporary alluring high prices for acceptance.

DISARMAMENT QUERY MADE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, was requested in a resolution introduced yesterday by Louis A. Frothingham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, to give the House full information as to the number of warships scrapped or disposed of by the United States or other powers participating in the Washington Arms Conference, "including vessels of war, whether defined by any treaty signed at the Conference or not."

SOVIET DELEGATE ADVOCATES STRAITS CONTROL BY TURKS

(Continued from Page 1)

An agreement been reached between the allied powers and Turkey. Progress along these lines must inevitably result in the conference arguing to the point where both parties have stated their cases on fundamental issues and agreed to disagree. Obviously, a useful, perhaps necessary, purpose will have been served and the idea behind this revival of old diplomacy may be that an era of bargaining and bartering will then commence, and the Turk will proceed to sell his carpet for the best price obtainable.

It is necessary to say, however, that the indications are all against peace being made in that way on his occasion. We have to deal with a very different Turkey, which the Allies have permitted to occupy a particularly strong position and which has been unduly encouraged not only to ask a great deal but actually to seize it. There is, furthermore, difficulty in assessing correctly the importance of the Turkish legation at Lausanne. The Turks insist that they will stand out full powers to make a settlement, but investigation indicates that such a settlement to be acceptable to them must fit in with the stipulations of the National Pact.

Modification Needed

Ismet Pasha dares not modify these terms and since in any case they will have to be modified it follows that the Allies have really to deal with the Ankara Assembly. Ismet has undoubtedly been impressed by the atmosphere of the conference, but there are already certain indications that Ankara will regard him as having been unduly influenced thereby. Diplomacy today must necessarily be directed by certain assumptions, either that the Turk will yield to a display of allied solidarity or that they will stand out for their own terms, surrendering them only to the extent that the Allies are in a position to apply forceful persuasion. It is all perhaps a matter of opinion, but that opinion may decide the issue between peace and prolongation of the conflict in the Near East.

It is the considered opinion of the correspondents of the Christian Science Monitor that as far as the Turks are concerned the National Pact has become the national creed and that unless the Allies are prepared to resist by force of arms its terms must be regarded as the basis of discussion. Furthermore it must be understood that the final result rests with the men of Ankara and they are influenced neither by the logic of argument, the solidarity of the Allies nor the various doctrines espoused with such persistence during the war.

Concessions Reduced

French policy has probably rendered armed conflict in the future between the Turks and Europe inevitable. The day when the Allies might have intervened with dramatic effect has gone. Today they can only obtain such concessions from the national pact as the Turks think their sanctions are worth. In short, they will pay a good price, but not the full price now demanded for the removal of the British fleet, army and financial assistance. Every day tends to consolidate the Turkish position and the Allies sincerely desire peace to emanate from Lausanne, but will be well advised to face the realities, however unpleasant they may be, and scale down their demands to the value of the sanctions.

They continue to stand out for things which, in the light of the situation, it is going to be difficult to insist upon free passage for battleships through the Dardanelles, the maintenance of the existing Turkish Mesopotamian frontier and the full catalog of capitulations. Of them all the latter are the most important, for unless foreigners are under a special régime of slack demand, and higher rates in periods of high bidding.

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Vatican to Outline Views

By Special Cable
ROME, Dec. 4.—It is expected that the Pope will soon send a memorandum to Lausanne containing summaries of the conversations between the Papal Nuncio at Bern and the peace delegations and defining the Vatican's viewpoint regarding a solution of the Near Eastern problem.

INDIA'S CROP OUTLOOK

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Calcutta cable advises that the agricultural situation in India is much improved because of heavy rain. The wheat crop is assured in this area, but the quality of cotton has been damaged in Khandesh. Cotton and wheat are exceptionally good in Sind.

CABLE RATES UP

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The British Treasury announces that, to maintain cable communication throughout the British West Indies, the crown agent for colonies sanctions increases rates for the West Indian and Panama telegraph companies.

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RAISING OF LAKE KEZAR IS OPPOSED

Residents of Large Maine Area
to Fight Proposed Dam

FRYEBURG, Me., Dec. 4.—Year-round and summer residents of the Lake Kezar district, which comprises portions of Lovell, Lovell Center and Fryeburg, have united in a movement against the proposal of the Peppercell Manufacturing Company of Biddeford to erect a dam at the outlet of Lake Kezar for the purpose of controlling the flow of water into Saco River. They have engaged counsel and purpose to contest the project whenever it comes up whether in the state legislature, the courts, or before the Federal Water Board in Washington.

"If a dam is erected at the outlet of Lake Kezar the water in the lake will be raised nearly four feet," says a representative of the opponents of the project. "This would result in the flooding of thousands of acres of low land and the consequent destruction of thousands of fine fir, pine, maple and birch trees that now line the shores almost to the water's edge. It would also destroy the grounds of many fine estates and force the owners to abandon destruction of the natural beauty of the lake the dam would undoubtedly destroy one of the best corn belts in Maine, if not in New England. This corn belt is located in the interval at Fryeburg, where thousands of acres of fine farming land would be injured by the back flow of water in years of high water. It is conservatively estimated that property valued at more than \$1,000,000 will be directly injured by flooding, if the dam is erected."

"Lake Kezar is 10 miles long and varies from one to two miles in width. It is situated 50 miles from Portland, and is flanked on the west and north by the White Mountain Range. The entire Presidential Range of the White Mountains can be seen from the lake, and presents a panorama that thrills every visitor."

"Having spent vast sums of money in the erection of permanent homes upon the lake shores, summer residents are incensed at the threatened injury to their show places. They were assured when they located their homes at the lake that nothing would be done to spoil the natural beauty of their surroundings. Most of them located there because of the natural charm of the woods surrounding the lake. As summer residents pay heavy taxes to the town, thus lifting a large part of the burden from native residents, the latter are naturally interested in retaining them."

**NOVEL FEATURES AT
FAIR FOR ANIMALS**

Novel features, such as a Dutch garden, presided over by young girls in Dutch costume, a grape arbor in September with its pendant clusters of luscious grapes, harboring equally delicious looking jellies and preserves, mark the annual fair of the Animal Rescue League, which opens today and will continue tomorrow at the Hotel Vendome, Boston.

There is an eight-room doll house furnished complete with all the latest improvements, to telephone and electrical cooking apparatus, for which many people are paying 10 cents each for the privilege of voting to which of three charitable institutions for children it shall go as a Christmas present. And then there is Buttons, a curly, white-haired little dog who was rescued from all manner of misery in the North End and now is brushed, combed, fed and petted to his heart's content. With a little basket about his neck he sits and walks in music and effective appeal for his fellow animals in distress.

Brought together at the fair are beautiful and practical things drawn from many parts of the world, offered at attractive prices while much is provided for the comfort and general enjoyment of the guests, making the aid rendered to the animal companions and servers of man as agreeable to the one who gives as it is welcome to the dumb recipients.

**PART-TIME STUDY
WINS POPULARITY**

The growing popularity of part-time education was one of the outstanding phases of the discussions at the annual convention of vocational educators in Detroit, according to Robert O. Small, director of the Massachusetts division of vocational education, who returned to the State House today.

Vocational schools form one part of this movement, he said, with evening schools and correspondence courses supplying other means for educational improvement. He asserted that there is need of greater state uniformity of method to be carried out in the cities and towns, adding that some such step is needed to provide the proper progress in vocational education.

MINERS LOSE \$16,000,000

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—Wages lost to Indiana miners during the general strike of 1922 amounted to approximately \$16,000,000. It is indicated by the annual report of Cady Littlejohn, state mine inspector.

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STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO IMPROVE JURIES

Boston Bar Association Action
Closely Follows Acquittal of
Charles Ponzi

Study of the working out of the jury system in Massachusetts with its radical betterment in view, begins Friday afternoon by Homer Albers, dean of the Boston University Law School, former Judge Henry N. Sheldon, Michael J. Jordan, John J. McCarthy, John J. Sheehan, and Elbridge Anderson, a committee appointed on Saturday by Henry F. Hurlbut, president of the Boston Bar Association.

The investigation is regarded by lawyers as particularly important in the light of the acquittal of Charles Ponzi by a jury last week, termed by the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth as "a gross miscarriage of justice," though there is no connection between the Ponzi case and this investigation.

That liability to jury duty must be made not a far from obligatory on the part of citizens generally is the belief of many lawyers of the Massachusetts and Boston Bar Associations who have given the subject much of their thought of recent years.

The Boston Bar Association members have again and again discussed the character of jurors, and the obligation of citizens to perform this service in the towns. The law, which is found in Chapter 234 of the General Acts, specifies that these bodies shall annually, before July 1, prepare lists of citizens "they think qualified to serve as jurors" for such duty for the following year.

The exemptions specified by Section 1 of the same chapter are many, unusual and varied, according to the lawyers who have been making an especial study into the situation. The exemptions include practically all the state, county, city and town officials, some of them many degrees removed from importance in service. Professional men, ministers, attorneys, physicians, college professors and university professors are also exempt. One special organization exempt from service on Massachusetts juries is the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Members of the militia may also be excused from service.

To work the special committee appointed by President Hurlbut to do may be made of lasting benefit to the Commonwealth, according to one attorney who has watched the performance of jury duty by citizens for years. He believes in the jury system most thoroughly, but insists that it is honored now more in its breach than its observance.

To Map Out Work

Chairman Albers of the committee of the Boston Bar Association, named to study the entire subject with a view to recommending material changes in the law as well as the practices obtaining in Boston and Massachusetts, has called his committee together next Friday afternoon at 4 in his office at 53 State Street.

"It is too early for me to say much about the work in hand," said Mr. Albers today. "It is an important duty which devolves upon us and much study must be given to the questions which have arisen and demand attention. I suppose that at the meeting next Friday, little will be done but to map out and systematize the work which we are to attempt. Much of

POSTAL OFFICIALS CONFER IN OTTAWA

Canadian Prime Minister Welcomes Postmaster-General of United States to Capital

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 4 (Special).—The first international postal conference between representatives of Canada and the United States commenced its deliberations this morning following addresses of welcome delivered by the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King and Charles Murphy, Canadian Postmaster-General, to which Dr. Herbert Work, Postmaster-General of the United States, replied. The conference will continue during the greater part of the week the agenda including a wide variety of subjects of international interest and importance.

"We desire," said Mr. King, "only the most cordial relations with our neighbor to the south. It is the finest kind of reciprocity to discuss questions of mutual interest to each other. This conference will strengthen the bonds of good will which already exist between the two countries."

"It has long been the custom among a certain class of people," said Mr. Murphy, "to assert that the link which binds in friendship the American and Canadian people is the link of a common origin, a common language, and common ideals. That may sound pleasant to the ear, but it is not a correct statement. The real link that binds these two nations is the postal service, common to both, and that link has endured since the year 1763, when Benjamin Franklin opened post offices at Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal, and established the first postal service between Montreal and New York by way of Lake Champlain and Lake George."

The Prime Minister declared that an improvement in business was reflected in the revenues of the Postal Department. Last year there had been a deficit of over \$1,500,000. This year there would be a surplus of \$1,000,000. It was hoped that the present conference would inaugurate a new era in international postal achievements, postal efficiency and postal success.

Dr. Work declared that it was the aim of the United States as of Canada to install more business methods into the postal department. Decentralization of the service was being practiced with excellent results.

"We ask no concessions here," he said, "save those which will be mutually advantageous."

**Boundary Should Not Hinder
Rapid Handling of Mails**

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—Reciprocity of good will in the postal relations between the United States and Canada, the banishing of red tape, and increased efficiency in the border were keynote of the opening addresses here today at the opening of the International Postal Conference.

The American Postmaster-General, urged in a brief message last night that the boundary should not be permitted to hinder the rapid handling of the mails. Mr. Work was accompanied by W. Irving Glover, assistant postmaster-general; John H. Edwards, solicitor of the Post Office Department; Edwin Sands, superintendent of foreign mails; Peter Schardt, superintendent of the railway mail department; and Charles Ridgford, postal office inspector.

RESULT OF INDIAN ELECTION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.—In an election in the European constituency of the presidency of Bengal, in the Burdwan district, Mr. Villiers easily defeated Mr. Thorne. Bitter comment has been made on the apathy of the European electors and the hopelessly antiquated state of the register. Many who were not on the register were anxious to vote. The election was conducted under the single transferable vote system.

MAIL EARLY REQUESTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—All kinds of railroad rolling stock, even refrigerator cars, are being gathered up by the railroads for prospective use in handling the holiday mail rush, according to a report issued today by the Post Office Department. It is expected that all the holiday mail will reach the homes to which it is addressed by the morning of Dec. 25, providing the public helps by doing its mailing early.

STRIKE AFFECTS CROPS

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—A strike in the Oppau Millworks causes a daily deficiency of 100,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizers, which means the daily loss of 2750 tons of wheat, or 627,000,000 marks.

**EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS
BRISTLES WITH DIFFICULTIES**

(Continued from Page 1)

want to come too. The Moslems in Greek territory, including Crete, probably number about 350,000, not counting those in western Thrace who, before the war, totaled about 150,000. These figures give some idea of the immensity of the problem. On the Turkish side the difficulties are not insurmountable, for with 600,000 or 800,000 Moslems to fit into places occupied by three times as many Christians, there should be room enough and to spare, although Turkey recently brought back into Asia Minor many Moslems from the Crimea and elsewhere. But on the Greek side the problem is far otherwise. Already Greece has had thrown on its shoulders about one-fifth of its total population. It is utterly unable to cope with this number, let alone a further 500,000 or more. Those who have reached its territory so far (except those from Constantinople and eastern Thrace) are mostly unable to support themselves, for nearly all young men and young women have been prevented from leaving by the Turks. The plight of those who have gone and those left behind is almost equally terrible. Food is lacking, epidemics are raging at Salonika and other centers to which the refugees have fled, while the plight of those left in Asia is too well known to need comment. It seems equally impossible to leave

FOUR-DAY SESSIONS BY SCOTTISH RITE

Big Classes to Take Degrees at House-Warming

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, United States of America, will conduct a four-day reunion beginning tomorrow in the new Scottish Rite Cathedral, formerly the Manhattan Opera House.

Postponed for two weeks from the original date set for the annual fall reunion, due to building operations, this event will mark the first ceremonial in the new home of these bodies. The stage and auditorium are utilized practically as they were and a large banquet room has been added. The celebration has been postponed to the custom of spring and winter reunions of two days each. The program follows:

Tuesday evening, 7 p. m., reception of candidates; 8 p. m., 7th degree, Provost and Judge; 9 p. m., 14th degree, Grand Elc. Master.

Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., 15th degree, Knight of the East; 9 p. m., 16th degree, Prince of Jerusalem, in sample form.

Thursday evening, 8 p. m., 17th degree, Knight of the East and West; 9 p. m., 18th degree, Knight Rose Croix.

Friday evening, 8 p. m., 20th degree, Master of Symbolic Lodges; 9 p. m., 23d degree, Prince of Libanus; 10 p. m., 24th degree, Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret.

The arrangements of the reunion were announced by Walter W. Griffith, thirty-third, Commander-in-Chief, George M. Spideil, thirty-second, Most Wise Master of the Chapter of Rose Croix, Herbert A. Diamond, thirty-second, Sovereign Prince of the Council of Princes of Jerusalem, and William Frank Russell, thirty-second, Thrice Potent Master of the Lodge of Perfect Love. The formation of large classes that will take the degrees from seventh to thirty-second at this reunion, has been in charge of illustrious James Belknap, thirty-third, Secretary.

The house-warming reunion has an additional interest, because the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite headquarters will meet here in the same headquarters, the third Tuesday in September, 1923, when the thirty-third is to be conferred on those nominated at the Supreme Council meeting in Cleveland, O., Sept. 16-21, 1922. The list of nominations made there includes Arthur S. Thompson, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, George M. Spideil, Augustus Thomas, author and dramatist, and Gen. Leonard Wood.

**OBJECTION RAISED
TO PIERCE BUTLER**

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Opposition to the confirmation of Pierce Butler, appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Harding, developed in the Senate Judiciary Committee this morning.

Robert M. La Follette (R), Senator from Wisconsin, declared that, in view of the character of cases now pending before the Supreme Court and likely to come before it, Mr. Butler was entirely unfit to sit and pass judgment. If the President should send the nomination in again, he not only would oppose confirmation but he was prepared to submit his reasons for objecting to him.

George W. Norris (R), Senator from Nebraska, joined with Senator La Follette in opposing the appointment, and William J. Harris, Senator from Georgia, said that he wanted to review Mr. Butler's record before committing himself. No vote was taken.

The President may send Mr. Butler's name in again at once, as the Judiciary Committee acted under the session which expired at noon today.

There is no coal commission also failed of confirmation and must be re-nominated. There was said to be no serious objection to its members, but that more time was desired for consideration.

The nomination of Walter L. Cohen, Negro, to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans was also held up.

NEW YORK WATER SUPPLY

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—New York is consuming 700,000,000 gallons of water a day, an increase of 30,000,000 gallons, according to W. W. Brush, deputy chief engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

TRANSPORTATION FOR FARMERS

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Discussion of a national transportation institute will take place here Friday at a dinner of farmers, business men and railroad presidents. Sydney Anderson (R), Representative from Minneapolis, chairman of the joint commission of agricultural inquiry of Congress, and J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, head the invitation committee, which also includes W. E. Skinner, secretary of the National Dairy Association, and Bird M. Robinson, president of the American Short Line Railroad Association. Presidents of principal railroads in the middle west, with about 300 farmers and 100 business men have been invited.

CHURCH FEDERATION BUDGET

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The Chicago Church Federation, which does a large work as representing Protestant churches in Chicago, has fixed its budget against this year at \$20,000,000, now undertaking to raise it. Budgets larger than this are reported from New York, Cleveland and Detroit. The idea is progressing. Minneapolis is just organizing a federation.

**TREE RIPENED FRUIT
FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!**

What would be more appreciated than a box of assorted citrus fruits such as Grapefruit, Oranges, Tangerines and Kumquats?

Standard Crate, 80 lbs. Half Crate, 40 lbs.

Grapefruit and Oranges.....\$7.00 Grapefruit and Oranges.....\$3.75
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Oranges.....\$5.00 Oranges.....\$2.75
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Satisfactory delivery
Above prices include PREPAID Express to your city.

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LUSITANIA LACKED GUNS OR EXPLOSIVES

Official Cargo Report, Just Made Public, Refutes Charges in German Correspondence

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Cunard liner Lusitania, sunk by a German submarine in 1915 off the Irish coast, carried neither guns, troops nor explosives, but did carry 5400 cases of ammunition, the official report of the vessel's cargo made public by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port at the time, shows according to a copy-righted story in the New York World. The cases of ammunition, the report stated, were carried by specific permission under rulings of the Department of Commerce in force since 1911.

The Malone report, the newspaper says, was made to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. It was dated June 4, 1915, and was called for after the German reply of May 28 to President Wilson's first Lusitania note of May 13, had set up the contention the Lusitania had been armed and that her rapid sinking was due, not to the torpedo, but to the explosion of munitions which was this report to which President Wilson, in his second note of June 9 referred when he said:

"Fortunately, there are matters concerning which the Government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German Government official information."

Mr. Malone said he had determined to give out the text of the report because of still insistent appeals to him for information regarding its contents.

"These appeals," he explained, "come not only from the United States but from abroad; for instance, from such organizations as the Central Committee for Establishing the Causes of the War."

"When Senator La Follette's attitude toward the war was under investigation, the Treasury Department was called on for the original of this report. It replied that it had been turned over to the State Department. The State Department held that the report had become a state paper and therefore secret."

"So it has never been possible for the public to know just what the report contained. For this reason and because of the constant appeals to me for information regarding it, I have decided to make it public."

The report states that when the Lusitania sailed from New York on May 1, 1915, on her last trip to England, she did not have any guns of any caliber or description on any part of the ship, nor did she have any explosives or munitions of any kind on board. Affidavits by various Government inspectors were affixed to the report in substantiation.

It stated further that the Lusitania did not have Canadian troops or troops of any nationality on board. Moreover the Lusitania carried no group or groups, no body or organization of passengers as such, with or without uniforms; and if any individual reservists of any nationality sailed on the Lusitania on this trip, they did so as individuals, paying their own passage and receiving their own individual tickets.

Referring to the question of the presence of explosives on the liner, the report said that the ammunition set forth as part of the cargo did not contain explosives within the interpretation of the statutes and regulations as interpreted by the Department of Commerce in the ruling previously quoted.

**TRADE AGREEMENT
WITH COLOMBIANS**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Announcement of the signing of a commercial agreement between the United States and Colombia, was made today by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The agreement, which is the eighth of the kind to be entered into by the United States chamber with the representative business organizations of Latin-American countries, follows in detail the provisions of the previous agreements. It provides that insertion of a standard arbitration clause shall be urged for all business contracts between traders of the two countries, with acceptance of awards growing out of any dispute under the contract to be voluntary.

TRANSPORTATION FOR FARMERS

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Discussion of a national transportation institute will take place here Friday at a dinner of farmers, business men and railroad presidents. Sydney Anderson (R), Representative from Minneapolis, chairman of the joint commission of agricultural inquiry of Congress, and J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, head the invitation committee, which also includes W. E. Skinner, secretary of the National Dairy Association, and Bird M. Robinson, president of the American Short Line Railroad Association. Presidents of principal railroads in the middle west, with about 300 farmers and 100 business men have been invited.

CHURCH FEDERATION BUDGET

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The Chicago Church Federation, which does a large work as representing Protestant churches in Chicago, has fixed its budget against this year at \$20,000,000, now undertaking to raise it. Budgets larger than this are reported from New York, Cleveland and Detroit. The idea is progressing. Minneapolis is just organizing a federation.

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FRENCH DEPUTIES DEBATE LANGUAGE IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

Use of French Made Compulsory—Eighty Per Cent of Population Speak German

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A violent scene was provoked in the French Chamber of Deputies by M. Ury, Socialist deputy for Oise, on Saturday, in the course of the debate on the new law to bring Alsace and Lorraine into the French Constitution. The law had been criticized by the deputies of the recovered provinces as too drastic and as destroying much that is worth preserving in the existing constitution of Alsace and Lorraine.

The criticism was directed chiefly against the immediate use of French as the official language, since 80 per cent of the population speak German. Alsace and Lorraine, they plead, is bound to France in heart and soul, but it is not bound to France by assimilation must not be forced with undue haste. It must be slow and sure. M. Ury raised a protest against compulsory religious training in the schools, and M. Walter, deputy for Bas Rhin, explained that non-sectarian education could be established where there was a sufficient number of children.

M. Ury declared that he could prove that M. Walter was mobilized and fought in the German Army. M. Walter furiously denied that he had worn a German uniform and excitedly proclaimed that M. Ury was capable of every infamy and called him a coward.

"Bosche," shouted M. Ury. "Salaud," shouted M. Walter. Wild uproar followed. Insult and

FRANCE CONFIDENT BRITAIN CHANGING IN ITS ATTITUDE

(Continued from Page 1)

ment. It demands satisfaction for the incidents at Ingolstadt and a written apology from the Prime Minister of Bavaria for the incidents at Passau and Ingolstadt. A fine of 500,000 gold marks is inflicted upon each of the latter two towns. Satisfaction is demanded before Dec. 10 and if the fines are not paid before that date, the Allies will seize 1,000,000 gold marks from the resources which the Bavarian Government draws from the Rhine palatinate. The fixing of Dec. 10 is more than a coincidence. The allied ministers will then in all probability be in conference in London, and will be able to act promptly if the attitude of the German Government is recalcitrant.

French opinion welcomes this action of the allied governments with pardonable satisfaction, since rightly or wrongly it is convinced of the insincerity of Germany in carrying out the disarmament terms. Moreover it is regarded as a promise of a firmer attitude of united Allies toward the German Government. If the Allies enforce the payment of these fines it will be the thin edge of the wedge for enforcing the payment of reparations.

The only question now to be determined, it is argued, is the best method to pursue. No hint of M. Poincaré's plans have been allowed to leak out, but in well-informed circles it is confidently believed that he will produce a complete and carefully considered scheme, which basically at least, his colleagues cannot refuse to accept. The possibility that they may decline the responsibility of putting it into practice is indeed contemplated, but it is asserted that it is so apparently righteous that France will be able to act alone in its application with the moral support of its allies, and of the whole world. How far this confidence is justified will be determined by the events of the next week-end. Mr. Theunis of Belgium has accepted the invitation to go to London, but Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, suggests Boulogne, and that difficulty has not yet been solved.

**BAKERS IN PARIS
ABANDON STRIKE**

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Paris was without bread yesterday owing to the strike of master bakers on Saturday as a protest against the refusal of the prefect of the Seine to allow them to increase the price of bread. Had the strike continued, great inconvenience and possibly public disturbances would have ensued. These were happily avoided by the master bakers agreeing to reopen the shops this morning on the understanding that the Government had prepared plans to bake bread in the army depots and sell it at the schools.

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Bulgarian Minister Objects to Bible Spelling

By Special Cable

Sofia, Dec. 4.—The British Bible Society has been told by the Bulgarian Minister of Education to conform to the new spelling or to stop publishing the Bible. The society pleaded for permission to complete the issue of the new version of the Bible without change, inasmuch as two-thirds have already been printed. The Minister replied that an exception could not be made even for the Bible.

The University, the Academy of Sciences and all the party organs except the Communists are against the new spelling, which has been imposed by the police. The Macedonian newspapers of Sofia are alone in still daring to use the old spelling, which is more differentiated from the Serbian than M. Stambouliski's, the Premier.

**LORD INCHCAPE'S
FAITH IN INDIA**

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.—St. Andrew's gushed by the presence of Lord Inchcape and Lord Lytton. The former

Day, Nov. 30, in Calcutta, was distinguished in the course of a speech at a St. Andrew's banquet expressed the hope that the retrenchment committee would suggest certain practical measures for reducing the expenditure in India without interfering with its efficiency. Protection was not suited to India with its very poor population, and it was a curse, he said, to any country adopting it. Shipping was not doing well, but he had no fear for the future of India, he added, and his firm continued to invest extensively in jute, coal, tea, cotton, and in the coastal shipping industries of India.

Lord Lytton observed that the Government had enforced respect for law and the situation was much better. There was no question of going back on the reform.

**INDIA EXPERIENCES
PEACEFUL PERIOD**

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.—The Bengal Government was recently faced with the usual type of resolution, demanding the release of all political prisoners. The main argument employed was the greater peace of the country, but their release would surely mean a recrudescence of the disorders. The peace prevailing in the country is due to the application of certain sections of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Had the Government consulted its own inclinations, it would probably have released the prisoners, as they have given endless trouble to the jail authorities and have been responsible for two serious outbreaks in the Alipur jail. The motion was decisively negated without a division.

In view of the slight recrudescence in Calcutta of volunteer organizations, the Government seems to have taken an unwise step in withdrawing the notices prescribing organizations.

**CONSTANTINE URGES
ITALY TO INTERVENE
IN GREEK EXECUTIONS**

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 4.—Constantine, the deposed King of Greece, has requested the King of Italy to persuade the Greek revolutionary Government to desist from further massacres. The former sovereign has been deeply impressed with the execution of statesmen and army officers and has pointed out that no blame should fall on the former ministers because the war was lost in Asia Minor.

Other nations suffered defeats, he said, and their reverses have not been followed by the execution of responsible ministers and generals.

**STRIKE OF MILLERS
STARTS IN BELGIUM**

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4.—Today sees the beginning in most parts of the country of the mill workers' strike. They are asking an increase of pay. An agreement was not reached in spite of the intervention of the Labor Minister.

The strike will not be general, and the supply of bread is assured, there being plenty of flour. If the strike lasts, American merchants will be asked to send flour instead of corn.

ELECTION QUIET IN MEXICO

By Special Cable

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 4.—(By The Associated Press).—The most tranquil city election in many years was held in the capital and its suburbs yesterday. No disturbances of any character were reported. With an extremely light vote cast, the Co-operistas apparently won all the offices, thus continuing in power.

GREEKS RESENTFUL OF BRITISH ACTION

By Special Cable

Support of Allies Was Looked For—Revolutionary Party to Continue to Bitter End

MYTILENE, Dec. 4.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between England and Greece has given rise to various comments. The general impression is that the trouble will soon be solved in a way favorable to Greece. The intervention of F. O. Lindley, British Minister to Greece, to obtain immunity for the culprits against the extreme penalty was naturally and rightly rebuffed by the patriotic leaders of the revolution, who expected nothing but the hearty co-operation of the Allies in their great task of re-establishing the badly shattered honor of their country, by administering the most condign punishment upon those they considered guilty of bringing about the present condition of affairs.

Did not the Allies, it is asked, declare solemnly that Constantine and his ministers were the sole cause of Greece's misfortunes and the serious disagreements between them and Athens? Did they not demand the condemnation of those who arrogantly trampled under feet the Greek Constitution, whose defense they had undertaken ever since Greece had obtained its liberty? Is it not, therefore, strange to see at this moment an ally unexpectedly stepping forward and endeavoring to hold back the course of justice?

At a mass meeting held here in the open air a resolution was unanimously passed which was cabled to Athens to the effect that the people of Mytilene congratulated the revolutionary leaders for the activity they had displayed and demanded that the declared policy of the revolution should be put into strict practice regardless of the intrusion or intervention of England, or any other power.

Major Cristopoulou, the military governor, assured the demonstrators that no power could stop the revolutionary course, and that it had been decided to go to the bitter end in the interests of their country.

Prince Andrew Banished

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Dec. 4.—A special court-martial after a short hearing unanimously condemned Prince Andrew to life banishment, to loss of rank and to dismissal from the army, because while commanding the Second Army Corps during the Sangar campaign he refused to obey General Papoulas' orders on Aug. 27, 1921.

The Government has ordered an inquiry into charges against General Steriades, former High Commissioner in Asia Minor. He is charged with having contributed to the Smyrna disaster. Lampros Coromelas, Greece's representative at Washington, has resigned, owing to the execution of his half-brother, General Hadjanefti.

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MR. BORAH PLEADS CHANCE FOR RUSSIA

Asserts World Peace and Prosperity Depend on Recognition by United States

Recognition of the present Government of Russia as a vital step toward the establishment of lasting peace in Europe and of prosperity in the United States, yet in no sense indicating moral approval of Soviet practices, was urged upon an audience which filled Symphony Hall, Boston, to capacity Saturday night by William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho. Loud and prolonged applause, and a virtually unanimous vote in favor of resolutions urging recognition upon President Harding and Congress, indicated the sentiment of the audience. Questions from the audience were answered by the speaker at the close of his address. There was some verbal disorder as those present attempted to cry down a man who challenged the Senator's patriotism.

"Our international affairs are still saturated with fear, suspicion, and intolerance, and of late a spirit, apparently of vengeance," Senator Borah said, pointing out that only as such methods are abandoned can peace and happiness and prosperity be permanent.

"Upon what principle can you rebuild Europe with 140,000,000 people outlawed?" he asked, defying those who oppose recognition of Russia to advance any constructive program. "Not only is this recognition necessary to the peace of the world, but to the prosperity of the United States," he added.

Proclamation Against Propaganda

While he admitted that the direct trade between the United States and Russia had never been great, trade between other countries and Russia has been, and prosperity cannot come to Europe until that trade is resumed. Large trade between the United States and the other countries of Europe cannot return until the recognition of Russia puts Europe into a better condition, he contended. This increased trade between the United States and European countries, the Senator argued, is the only method of relieving the present conditions which oppress the American farmer and American people generally, lift the heavy burden of taxation, and bring the much advertised "return to normalcy."

He ridiculed the idea that recognition of Russia would allow the Bolsheviks to inculcate Communist ideas in the thoughtless farmers and laborers, for the prosperity and freedom from heavy taxation which recognition would bring would form the surest protection against any such propaganda.

Turning to the moral objections to recognizing a form of government not approved by the great mass of Amer-

ican citizens, Senator Borah declared that political recognition by no means indicated moral approval. If it did, he said, the United States would have broken with Turkey many years ago. He laid great stress upon the fact that George Washington had recognized the revolutionary government of France when it was far worse than the present Soviet Government, and had not withstood the tests of five years and the approval of 90 per cent of the population, as he said the Soviet Government has. The Senator declared that he did not believe in the government of Lenin himself, but he did believe in the Russian people, that they would work out their salvation politically and in every other way, and that by recognition we could help them toward this goal.

Resolutions Adopted

Numerous hints at the recent speeches of M. Clemenceau were made by the Senator, though he never once named the former French Premier. He condemned the policies which had made the present situation in the Near East possible, and did not doubt that, if these conditions are allowed to continue, they will lead to another great war, perhaps within two years. The resolutions adopted by the meeting urged recognition of Russia upon the President and Congress, upon the ground that there can be no effective peace in Europe with Russia excluded from the councils of the family of nations, that the Senate Government has stood all tests for five years and is no longer resisted from within or without, that many nations are now trading with Russia, that the United States is nominally at peace with Russia, and that the Republican platform, upon which the present Administration was elected, pledged resumption of trade with all nations.

CORPORATION TAX BEING DISTRIBUTED

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4.—Thirty-seven cities and towns in New Hampshire have balances in their favor in the annual distribution of corporation taxes by the State. These cities and towns will receive payments of \$90,169.25, the credits from the remaining towns amounting to \$516,244.14. Only two cities will receive credits—Concord and Dover—while Manchester will pay the State \$112,011.94. Nashua's payment will be \$43,527.83. The total state tax now due is \$1,500,000.

WOOD HEEL WORKERS SIGN

HAVERTHILL, Mass., Dec. 4 (Special).—The Havert Hill Wood Heel Manufacturers' Association has signed an agreement for the year 1923 with the Wood Heel Makers' local of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. David S. Bancroft, business agent, said that the agreement is identical with the one now in force. The agreement is without a arbitration clause, neither party asking for such a provision. The new agreement will apply to all the factories of the association, numbering 16 and employing approximately 500 operatives.

POLISH ELECTIONS WERE TAKEN SERIOUSLY BY ALL CLASSES

No Disorder Seen, in Spite of Hectic Political Campaign in Which Motor Lorries Distributed Literature

WARSAW, Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence).—To the foreigner in Warsaw the Polish elections of Nov. 5 were principally and particularly remarkable for the earnestness displayed by all classes of the populace. The 240 election bureaux were insufficient for the rapid handling of the voters; and instances are not rare of voters having to stand in line, in the street or in the courtyard of a building, for three or four or more hours, awaiting their turn to cast their ballots.

These lines presented strange contrasts. All classes of society rubbed elbows in them; men and women of all ages over 21 standing patiently in place, gravely awaiting the moment when they could enter the voting room and deposit a sealed ballot in this first election under the Constitution of March 17, 1921.

Throughout the voting period, which lasted from nine in the morning until nine at night, the city was noticeably free from disturbances of any sort. Automobiles and motor-lorries scattering campaign literature and voting numbers dashed about followed by excited and noisy crowds of small boys; great crowds gathered around the different party headquarters and shouted derisively at the passing motor cars of the opposing parties; but there was no rowdiness.

These elections, which were for the members of the new Diet, were held on Nov. 5. The sale of all types of intoxicants, other than beer, had been forbidden for the five days preceding election day. That order had been rigidly enforced by "flying squadrons" of special inspectors, and an infringement of the order was punishable by a heavy fine and two weeks' detention in jail, the same punishment being given to both the seller and the purchaser of intoxicating liquor. Whatever the need for the restriction may have been, the result was a most peaceful and well-ordered election day.

Voting System Unique

The system of voting adopted by the Poles differs from the American in that the ballot consists only of a single number, which represents the candidates of a particular political party or club. Every citizen of Poland, aged 21 or over, unless on active service in the army or deprived of franchise rights by a decision of a court, is entitled to vote for members of the Diet and must cast his vote in the district in which he is residing on Aug. 17, 1922. The communal lists were made up at that time and posted for correction for two weeks thereafter. When the voter enters the voting room, his name is checked against the district list. After it has been found that he is registered in that district, an envelope is given him into which he puts the numbered slip of the party for which he is voting. He then seals the envelope and drops

it into the ballot box. The slips can be either printed or written, but nothing other than the number may appear on the paper.

In the elections of Nov. 5, 22 political parties or clubs presented candidates for the Diet. These political parties represent every shade of public opinion from National Association, National Christian Labor Club, and National Christian Labor Party, of the extreme "right," presenting List No. 8, down through the different parties of the "Center" and "Left" to the extreme "Left," the Communists, List No. 5. The varying degrees of the full swing from conservatism to extreme radicalism is shown in 17 of the 22 parties in this election. The other five parties represent the national minorities, whose interests are considered as being distinct from those of the Polish parties. Four of these parties are Jewish, in name and makeup, and the remaining party (List No. 16), goes by the rather general name of the Block of National Minorities, which is intended to include the Germans and Ruthenians.

444 Members of Diet

The number of members of the new Diet is fixed at 444, of which 372 are elected from their districts of residence and 72 from the Government list—candidates at-large, as it were, who do not necessarily reside in the districts voting for them. These members of the Diet, to a certain extent, stand for the policies of the party with which they are affiliated, but as they must represent their districts, and as each district considers its local needs to be a matter of national importance, it is doubtful if there will be much stable, common ground even for members of the same political party. A full report of the results of the elections must be published within eight days after the day of the election, according to a provision of the Constitution. The practically complete returns from the voting on Nov. 5 show that, while the parties of the "Right" (List No. 8), obtained more seats in the new Diet than any other group of parties voted for under one list number, they will not have a majority in the Diet.

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Music and Theaters

Miss Hempel as Jenny Lind

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Frieda Hempel, assisted by Conrad V. Bos, pianist, and Louis P. Fritze, flautist, repeated, in costume, a program of Jenny Lind. Miss Hempel sang arias by Handel, Mozart, and Benedict, and songs by Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Taubert, as well as "The Herdsman's Song" and "Home, Sweet Home," and there were also piano and flute solos.

This program was no reflection upon the musical taste of Jenny Lind's day. In fact, it was superior to many of those offered by singers of the present time, and how many singers of the present time are capable of singing such a taxing program, ranging from Mozart and Handel to the simple ballad? Yet never once was Miss Hempel inadequate either in vocal resource or in musicianship to her task. Her Handel and Mozart were examples of beautiful phrasing and apt expression, her singing of "Home, Sweet Home" was a model of simplicity, and her interpretations of Schubert's three songs revealed their inner beauties as few singers are able to do.

Mr. Bos as accompanist is well known, but as a soloist he is less familiar. Would that the opportunity to hear him in this capacity came oftener. His playing of two compositions by Chopin was a delight. The delicacy of his touch and his varied tone recall De Pachmann. Mr. Fritze, too, was effective in obbligato and solo pieces.

People's Symphony Orchestra

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gave its seventh program in the St. James Theater yesterday afternoon, playing Weber's "Oberon" overture, Handel's "Largo," and Sibelius' first symphony. Miss Jean MacDonald, contralto, sang Adriano's "Gerechter Gott" aria from "Rienzi." She revealed a voice of good quality and range, and some dramatic possibilities, which further training may develop considerably. There was an excellent performance of the overture, but the symphony is too great a tax on the powers of the orchestra. There was a large and appreciative audience.

Hutcheson's Schumann Program

In Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, gave the third of his series of five programs of the masters of piano music, playing Schumann's "Kreisleriana," "Kinderszenen," and "Etudes Symphoniques." Mr. Hutcheson's accomplishments are well suited to the presentation of Schumann's works. If he reveals no new beauties in them, he plays them with care and with sympathetic feeling calculated to bring out the qualities which give their composer his place in a historic cycle.

Boston Concert Calendar

The Russian Grand Opera Company will open its season at the Boston Opera House tonight. The operas for the first week are announced as follows:

Monday evening....."Boris Godounoff"
Tuesday evening....."Pique Dame"
Wednesday matinee....."Demon"
Wednesday evening....."La Juive"
Thursday evening....."Siegfried"
Friday evening....."The Barber of Seville"
Saturday matinee....."Boris Godounoff"
Saturday evening....."Eugen Onegin"

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give a concert for the benefit of Wilhelm Gericke, well remembered here as a former conductor of the organization. The program will be as follows:

Schubert—"Unfinished" Symphony.
Brahms—Waltzes arranged for orchestra by Gericke.
Strauss—"Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks."

Beethoven—Symphony No. 5 in C minor.
On Thursday evening, Dec. 7, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John McCormack. His program follows the usual course.

On the same evening in Sanders Theater, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give the third concert of the Cambridge series. Olga Samaroff will be the soloist, playing Schumann's Concerto for piano and orchestra.

On Friday afternoon, Dec. 8, and Saturday evening, Dec. 9, in Symphony Hall, the seventh pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor. The program will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of César Franck. Olga Samaroff, pianist, will be the soloist. The program: Franck—Symphony in D minor.

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Frank-Symphonic Poem, "Les Solides"

Schumann—Pianoforte Concerto in A minor.

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 9, in Jordan Hall, Adrienne Lowrie, soprano, will give a recital.

On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 10, in Symphony Hall, there will be a concert by Chailapin, the Russian bass.

On Monday evening, Dec. 11, in the St. James Theater, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, will give the eighth concert of the present season, playing the Schubert "Rosamunde" overture, a Strauss waltz, and the Franck Symphonic Poem, "Les Solides."

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give the first of the supplementary series of Symphony Concerts. Ernest Schelling, pianist, will be the soloist. He will play Liszt's pianoforte concerto in E flat. The orchestra will play Brahms' first symphony, Rabaud's "La Procession Nocturne," and Chabrier's "Rhapsody, 'España'."

Thursday evening, Dec. 14, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Harvard Club, Archibald T. Davidson, conductor, with Mme. Louise Homer assisting.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 15, and Saturday evening, Dec. 16, in Symphony Hall, the eighth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 16, in Jordan Hall, the third of Ernest Hutcheson's series of historical piano recitals. The program will be composed of works of Chopin.

On the same afternoon, in Steiner Hall, piano recital by Cecile de Horvath.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 17, in Symphony Hall, "The Messiah," by the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, with Ethel Hayden, soprano; Charlotte Pease, contralto; Arthur Hackett, tenor, and Royal Dadmun, bass, as soloists. The oratorio will be repeated the following evening.

"Le Duel"

Those who went to the Boston Opera House on Saturday afternoon to see Mlle. Cecile Sorel in her gorgeous costumes and famous jewels, or perhaps it would be more correct to say to see the gorgeous costumes and famous jewels of Mlle. Sorel, were disappointed as far as these adornments were concerned, for her name did not appear on the program. But the disappointment ended there, for the chief female role in "Le Duel" was admirably sustained by Mlle. Rachel Barendt of the Paris Odon. The play is, of course, well-known to American playgoers, for it was produced some years ago in English by Otis Skinner.

Lavedan has in "Le Duel" reached a high summit of dramatic excellence, the drama ranking with some of the best that contemporary playwrighting in France has to offer. It has nothing in it of the sordid to distress, nor is it based on the usual "problem" with its usual fallacious philosophy of the "triangle." Instead, or rather because, of this welcomed absence, it serves to bring out the intense acting of the leading roles. The charm of the Duchess, the Abbe, and the old Bishop appeal to one with straightforward simplicity, while the action of the play is quick, logical, and its dénouement, satisfying—and therefore happy.

The climaxes in the first and second acts are finely prepared and built up to, the latter containing a brilliant piece of dialogue in the tense verbal combat fought out between the two brothers, the Abbe Daniel, so admirably played by the splendid actor Albert Lambert, and Dr. Morey, the Abbe's brother played by Georges Sellier. The dignity, serenity (save when he was moved by deep emotion) and earnestness of the Abbe was most convincingly pictured by M. Lambert.

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DEBT COLLECTION PLAN SUBMITTED

International Tax Free Bond Issue Project Placed Before President by C. W. Barron

A plan whereby the United States may eventually collect the \$10,000,000,000 due from foreign nations is submitted to President Harding by Clarence W. Barron of Boston, who says that while he responds to the call of the Republic's Chief Executive for a method of international settlements, he will accept no reward. Mr. Barron's plan provides for an international tax free bond issue to provide credit and confidence, upon which to proceed with the world's business.

Mr. Barron, who is the publisher of the Boston News Bureau, and the Wall Street Journal, and recognized as an authority on financial matters, tells President Harding in his letter that the plan proposed for the financial rehabilitation of Europe was outlined privately in Paris, Berlin, and London during the time that he was abroad. Consultations were held with bankers and statesmen of reputation and he says: "Every feature and every difficulty has been canvassed, and no other proposal has appeared that rivals it in effectiveness or completeness." In substance, Mr. Barron's plan follows:

First: Let the United States call a convention in Washington of representatives of her debtor countries with request that they bring detailed estimates for the future and balance sheets of present assets and liabilities.
Second: Let the United States as creditor review, through its "World War Foreign Debt Commission," now headed by Secretary Mellon, these estimates and balance sheets.
Third: Have the United States par-

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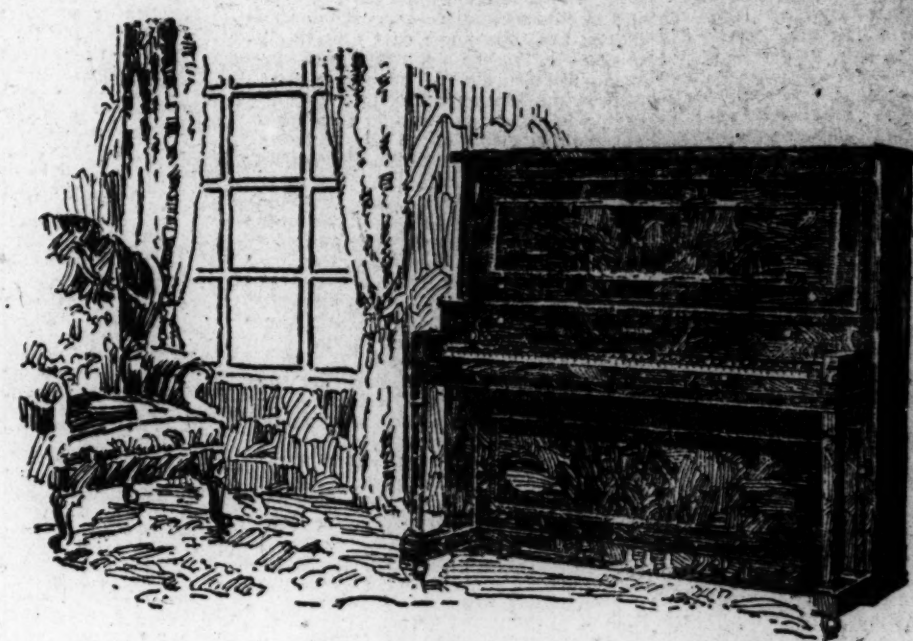
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WOMEN MORE THRIFTY BUYERS, SAYS CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL

Mrs. Florence Luscomb Believes They Are More Likely to Get Dollar's Worth for Dollar Spent

"Women have developed better than men the quality of seeing to it that they get a dollar's worth for every dollar expended. That's why I believe that women in the Boston City Council, helping to direct the expenditure of the \$34,000,000 which passes through its hands every year, will get better results than are now had," said Miss Florence Luscomb of 14 Ashford Street at the headquarters of the Boston League of Women Voters, 3 Joy Street, today, as she discussed her candidacy among 18 others for the three places in the council to be vacant next February.

Miss Luscomb did not discuss the endorsement of her candidacy for the Boston City Council by the Good Government Association which also advises the voters to elect Francis D. Harrigan of Dorchester and William C. S. Hickey of East Boston on Tuesday, Dec. 12. "We believe her to be one of the best qualified of all of the candidates, and strongly recommend her election," says the Good Government Association in its review of the qualifications of all of the candidates to the council.

"Women are studying government today as never before," Miss Luscomb asserted. "They see that much can and should be done to improve our democratic form of government. They know that the more individuals to take part in a democratic government the closer it is to the ideal form. My dream would be to see a representative group of women, a few from each women's club, attending the City Council where the various municipal problems come up for solution, particularly that of the budget," she continued developing her thought.

Constant Attendant
"I meet with much encouragement wherever I go," she continued. "You remember that the women got me 4500 signatures for my nomination papers in 72 hours, which, they say, is a record in Boston. I have been a close, almost constant, attendant on meetings of the City Council for the past two years so that when persons say it is no place for a woman to go, I answer in that I have been there for two years and shall continue to attend its sessions as observer for the Boston League of Women Voters whether I'm elected or not this month."

"I am perfectly sure that women in the Boston City Council will raise its dignity. It may be permitted to go so far I will say that I do not think that I'd lower the average intelligence of the council were I to sit as a member. I don't think every person in the council need be a college graduate but I do think that some college graduates should be members of the council."

Asked what she believed she could do if elected a member of the City Council, Miss Luscomb readily said: "A woman can interest women's clubs in the problems in our city government. We have our civic committees following national and state legislation but municipal government has largely been ignored. The men's clubs, however, do not even do this."

Budget the Big Problem
"As I look at it, the budget is the big, weighty problem with which the Council has to deal. Its other duties are largely routine, trivial or political. Speeches are poured forth which have little or no significance, but they are filled with high-sounding phrases to attract the public ear."

The regulation of the expenditure of \$34,000,000 a year is a great undertaking. It is intrusted to the City Council. It cannot be given too much study. I fear that it is given far too little attention. "I was impressed while attending a meeting of the committee on appropriations some time ago when \$2,680,000, or thereabouts, was appropriated in half an hour with no investigation. No department head was summoned to be questioned as to the reason of proposed expenditures."

"A short time later when it was proposed to expend \$350 on the clock in the old State House, the same committee held up the order and talked and talked and finally summoned Frederick J. Kneeland of the public buildings department to tell them all about it. Now, mind you, I don't object to this scrutiny of the matter of the clock contract but wouldn't it have been more becoming, to say the least, had the council given proportional deliberation in the expenditure of \$2,680,000?"

"I felt then and I feel today that we need some comprehensive study of expenditures. Women have the reputation of wanting to see what the dollar buys before letting it go. I feel sure that they will be of value in all legislation, as they will complement the men with their ideas and their mental gifts."

Not Time for Any Change
"I would not say that I am in favor of any change in the way we elect our councilmen-at-large now. Not until we have inaugurated proportional representation at least. Then, and not till then, the city, being so large, might be divided into three or four districts and councilmen be elected from them by proportional voting. This makes political trickery and boss rule vain."

"I do not know of any women's club in Massachusetts which has as little regard for the operation of parliamentary law as the Boston City Council. The council today doesn't even have the substance for preparing for business. Because of this, it should be careful of the forms it follows."

"The great power of the council lies in its right to handle the budget and in the publicity it gets. I have studied the powers of the council and I have spent hours, many of them, studying the budget system and in talks with the former budget commissioner. If elected, I will get the best bibliography I can find and then buy and study the best books on municipal government. I feel that I have

SCHOOL CONDITIONS ARE TERMED BAD

American Association Makes Statement on Opening of Education Week

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—"The country has risen to the challenge of American Education Week. Interest even greater than we had anticipated has been manifested in every part of the country, and America's schools, it is safe to say, will be improved as a result of next week's activities."

So declared Dr. W. J. Crabtree, secretary of the American Education Association, on the opening day of Education Week. From the headquarters of the association here have been issued more than 200,000 circulars, to every county, state and city superintendent of schools and to every prominent educator, terming the present condition of schools deplorable. Hundreds of requests are being received daily for material to be used in local celebrations of Education Week. These requests, coming in from every sort of organization, give evidence of a wave of enthusiasm for the cause of the public schools.

Dr. Crabtree expressed gratification over the co-operation received from various organizations not directly interested in arrangements for the week. The American Federation of Labor, he said, has been particularly helpful in supporting the program mapped out by the Education Association, as has the Federal Bureau of Education and the American Legion. The Masonic fraternity has taken great interest in the project, and lodges in many communities will hold meetings next week to discuss the needs of schools.

Equal Opportunity Wanted
"The two facts to be stressed," said Dr. Crabtree, "are the need for higher salaries in the teaching profession and for better buildings and school equipment. The need for raising the standards of the rural school so that the country child may have equal educational opportunity with the student in a modern city school will be emphasized. About 4,000 children in rural districts, a recent survey shows, attend one-room schools, where the work done is from one to three years behind that in the same grades of city schools."

"Illiteracy tables and statistics on salaries and buildings will tell their own story. They will be placed before the American people this week, and it is believed that the result will be immediate."

"Some communities which have very inferior schools think their schools are good because they have never been told how inferior they are and what kind of schools they should have," it is pointed out in a recent bulletin of the Federal Bureau of Education.

Only 13 Graduate From High School
Another surprising fact which will be given wide publicity is that only 13 out of every 100 children entering the first grade of the public schools, graduate from high school. Illiteracy will be emphasized as one of the serious problems facing the country. It is stated that if the rate of reduction in the number of illiterates over 21 years of age which took place between 1910 and 1920 is maintained, illiteracy will not disappear from among the adult population for 180 years.

The methods of bringing these facts to the attention of the public will vary in communities. There will be many public meetings, with speakers prominent in educational circles. Parents everywhere, however, will be urged to visit the schools and to form closer contact with the teachers.

"Visit the schools today" is the slogan for Education Week.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4 (Special).—The Adams Manufacturing Company, employing 250 hands in manufacturing buckrams, mosquito netting and crinolines, will purchase the plant of the Nightingale, Moore Mills, Inc., there. The Adams Company sold its property at Slaterville, R. I., to the city of Providence.

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Holiday Feast Proposed for Birds

Hot Bird Pudding to Be Served by Women's Clubs

Birds that brave the rigors of a Massachusetts winter will be rewarded by Christmas festivities which will make them give two joyful chirps every time they think of their brethren who fled to warmer climes when leaves began to fall. For what matter such details as snow and ice when "holiday bird pudding" is spread abroad on fence and limb, so that he who flies may feast?

Members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs have sent out a request to give the birds a feast at Christmas time—and through the bleak months that follow before the warming sun makes bird food plentiful. The pudding, while still hot, the members will pour on fence posts and branches, and Christmas trees which have outlived their indoor use and have been set up in sunny spots with a southern exposure, secure from prowling cats. It is important, it has been pointed out, that while one person pours the hot pudding another hold a pan beneath, so that none of the food shall be lost.

The members of the women's clubs want it distinctly understood that their feelings will not in the least be hurt if others join in feeding the birds! The recipe for making the pudding follows:

White bread dried and rolled, 1 pound; sunflower seeds, 1/4 to 1/2 pound; ordinary scratch feed or bird seed, 1 pound; meat scraps (which may be hamburger steak dried and put through the meat chopper; 1/4 pound; small portion of fine chicken grit. To these dry ingredients use one and one-half times as much melted suet or mutton fat.

MRS. J. P. P. MARKS HAS PASSED AWAY

Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks, who passed away at her home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, this morning, gained distinction in the literary world as a poet, playwright, and author. Born in New York Mrs. Marks was educated at Radcliffe College and in 1901 became instructor in English literature at Wellesley College, a post she held until 1903. Three years later she married Lionel S. Marks, professor of mechanical engineering at Harvard University.

The author of several plays and volumes of poems, and a frequent contributor to leading magazines, Mrs. Marks is most widely known by her drama "The Piper," which won the Stratford-on-Avon prize in 1910, and was subsequently produced in England and America. Mrs. Marks aimed at the idealistic in her writings, and the latter are perhaps most largely appreciated by those who can interpret the inner meaning. A beautiful simplicity, the mark of genius, is manifested in her work, as for example in her poem "The House and the Road." The last work done by Mrs. Marks was a play entitled "The Portrait of Mrs. W." Besides her literary activities Mrs. Marks was always deeply interested in social welfare.

NEW POWER PLANT
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3.—Plans for the new \$6,000,000 power plant to be erected at Springdale, Pa., by the West Penn Power Company, are complete. According to President A. M. Lynn, financing of the project also has been arranged.

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CITY AIMS TO FIT SCHOOL TO PUPIL

Opportunities in Boston Are Told at Opening of Education Week

The extent and variety of educational opportunities offered by the public schools of Boston, designed to meet the individual needs of the youth of that city, and of adults, are set forth by Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent, as a part of the program for Education Week, Dec. 3 to 9 inclusive.

"The present tendency in education is to fit the school to the individual, not to fit the individual to the school," says Dr. Burke. "In other words, we try to give the individual what he needs, not to make him follow a narrow, preconceived, cut-and-dried curriculum. The first six grades are largely uniform, having as their purpose to give all the pupils the necessary knowledge and command of the subjects which are essential for all. In the seventh and eighth grades there is differentiation of work in order that a wide range of tastes may be satisfied. Vocational classes of elementary grade are intended for pupils who do not get on well in the regular schools."

This city maintains 15 high schools, some of which are specialized training and the others general; two normal schools, one of which is of college grade; a clerical school, and two trade schools. In the summer review schools, pupils who have failed in a part of their work have opportunity to make this up and go on with their classes. The continuation school provides academic and vocational training for boys and girls from 14 to 16 years of age who have left the regular day school to go to work. This school, two high and the trade schools, conduct employment bureaus for their pupils, with whom they keep in touch for some time after leaving school.

"Evening, elementary and high schools look out for the interests of those who cannot attend day school and give much attention to Americanization education. Facilities are provided for the care and training of subnormal children. There is a day school for adult immigrants and mothers' classes have been organized to give advice and help to women in the matter of caring for family and home."

Finally, says Dr. Burke, "No statement of the educational opportunities offered in the city would be complete without some mention of the extended use of public schools. The doors of all schools are thrown open whenever possible, upon the request of citizens for lectures, conventions, meetings of citizens' associations and other community purposes."

NEW FOOD MINISTER NAMED
BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Dr. Luther, burgomaster of Essen, has been appointed Imperial Food Minister, according to an announcement made today at a meeting of the Essen Municipal Council.

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Only 2,500,000 Miles an Hour Is the Speed Made by Star Cephei

Harvard Astronomers Announce Result of Complicated Process of Measuring Astral Body

RZ Cephei, a variable star of the so-called cluster type, has recently been studied by Harvard astronomers, who have ascertained its speed as a little less than 2,500,000 miles per hour, or 1190 kilometers per second. This information has just been made public by Harvard University in one of its bulletins issued by the Harvard College Observatory.

While the star itself has long been known to astronomers, its speed was never before measured, according to the bulletin. Being of the tenth magnitude, it is far too faint to be seen with the naked eye. It is in the constellation Cepheus, and is 3800 light years distant from the earth, which means that the light from it which astronomers now see through their telescopes started on its journey to earth in the time of the shepherd kings of Egypt, nearly 1900 years before Christ. The outstanding fact about RZ Cephei is that its velocity as it flies through space is the greatest yet known for a star.

This speed was measured at the Harvard Observatory by complicated process of observations and computations, including, among other things, the comparison of photographs recently taken at Harvard with others taken 31 years ago, when the observatory was just beginning its task of preserving a photographic history of the entire sky. Since that time a "sky patrol" has been kept without interruption at Cambridge, supplemented by photographs taken at the station at Arequipa, Peru, and the history of the stars down to the eleventh magnitude has been written by the stars themselves on over 250,000 photographic plates weighing in all 140 tons.

Most of the discoveries made by Harvard astronomers, it is said at Cambridge, are not made by looking through a telescope at night, as is popularly supposed, but by doing what was done in the case of this discovery of the speed of RZ Cephei, by studying and measuring by day, in the laboratory, photographs taken at night, and by computing the significance of the changes in the brilliance or position or spectra of the stars, as recorded on these plates.

The discovery of the immense speed of RZ Cephei is said to be important to astronomers, as suggesting that this type of variable star escapes from the globular clusters, a hypothesis suggested also by other recent observations.

HANDTUB TO BE PRESENTED
MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 4 (Special).—The old Gerry handtub, the pride of the Marlborough volunteer fire department from 1845 until 1866, is to be preserved by the Marlborough Historical Society. The tub was named after Eldridge Gerry, a vice-president of the United States who was born in Marlborough.

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QUEEN'S WIN THE DOMINION TITLE

Defeat Edmonton Elks in Final Canadian Rugby Championship Game, 13 to 1

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 3 (Special).—Queen's University, winners of the Intercollegiate and eastern Canada senior football championships, added the Dominion title to their string of victories here yesterday afternoon when they defeated the Edmonton Elks, winners of the western Canadian honors, in the final game by 13 to 1. This was the second time that western Canada has been represented in the Canadian final and the Edmonton team has been the representative both times, losing to the Toronto Argonauts last year by 23 to 0. The fact that the game was being played in this city which is hard to reach from the important football centers detracted considerably from interest in the contest and there were not more than 5000 spectators present.

Last fall the western champions presented the strongest wing line that has ever been seen in eastern Canada but the back division was weak. This year the westerners were as strong on the line as a year ago but once again the backfield players did not prove equal to the demands and the superiority of the winners in this department and the speed of their outside wings were the main factors in the victory. Both of the winners' touchdowns can be traced by fumbles on kicks and the fast outsides of the eastern Canada representatives secured possession both times well within striking distance of the Edmonton goal and they gradually plunged onward until they crossed the goal line.

Edmonton led at half-time by 1 to 0 although Queen's threatened to score early in the first period but lost possession of the ball on a fumble eight yards out. The winners seemed to underestimate the strength of their opponents and played careless football for a while and when they tried to settle down they were unable to do so. The Edmonton line plungers made good gains but Queen's line held when the visitors were dangerous. The locals struck their true stride in their last half and had the best of the play, the halfbacks producing a number of combination runs for good gains that quickly nullified the more frequent but shorter gains of the Edmonton plungers.

For almost three periods the teams fought neck to neck with little or nothing to choose between them. Then the consistent line plunging of Mundell, the only man on the Queen's team who could not be stopped by the Edmonton line, told, and bit by bit the Elks' defense disintegrated and the work of the Queen's back division proved fruitful. It was an interesting game and well worthy of being the final for the Canadian championship.

This is the first time since 1893 that Queen's have won a Canadian championship and the third time a team from the local university has won in the finals. They were defeated in 1894. They have had a strenuous season to win the title this year. At the end of the intercollegiate season they were tied with University of Toronto and won the play-off game in Montreal. In the semi-final against the Toronto Argonauts they were a drop-kick by Leadley in the last four minutes gave them a one-point victory. The summary:

QUEEN'S EDMONTON
Walker, Veale, 10; Burnett, Thomas, 10; ...
Mundell, Johnson, 10; ...
Carson, 10; ...
Muirhead, 10; ...
Lewis, 10; ...
Harding, Burns, 10; ...
Leadley, 10; ...
McLeod, 10; ...
Score—Queen's, 13; Edmonton, 1.
Goalkeepers—Queen's, Mundell; Edmonton, ...
Goalkeepers were given permission to stop the puck any way they desired and professional coaches were barred from the penalty box and players' bench during games. Over 80 clubs, several of them new ones, were represented at the meeting, which was one of the most successful ever held in the history of the world's largest amateur hockey body.

ONTARIO HOCKEY OFFICERS ELECTED

TORONTO, Ont., (Special).—The following officers were elected at the thirty-third annual meeting of the Ontario Hockey Association, held here yesterday: Past president, A. E. Copeland, Midland; president, W. A. Fry, Dunnville; first vice-president, W. Eason, Stratford; second vice-president, G. B. McKay, Kitchener; A. A. U. of C. governor, W. Davidson, Toronto; treasurer, Sheriff J. T. Patton, Whitby; secretary, W. A. Hewitt, Toronto; executive, J. P. Bond, Peterboro; R. Butler, Lindsay; A. Campbell, Cobalt, and W. Wilkinson, Galt. Goalkeepers were given permission to stop the puck any way they desired and professional coaches were barred from the penalty box and players' bench during games. Over 80 clubs, several of them new ones, were represented at the meeting, which was one of the most successful ever held in the history of the world's largest amateur hockey body.

The local hockey season opened here last night when Granites, champions of Canada, met University of Toronto, champions in 1920-21, in the first game of the S. P. A. series, the university winning by 3 goals to 1. The winners won the competition last season.

SANTO DOMINGO MARINES WIN
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 3.—The second inter-branch match between the Marine brigade stationed in Haiti and Santo Domingo was won yesterday by the latter brigade at the end of three days of competition. A baseball series, track and field events, boxing, wrestling and a horse race composed the program. The first meet, held in Santo Domingo City in July, was also won by the Santo Domingo brigade.

MULLER STARS AT COLUMBUS
COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 3.—H. P. Muller, University of California's great end, blocked a kick, scooped up the ball, and ran 65 yards for a touchdown, scoring a 4-to-0 victory for the West over the East in an all-star football game, played today for the benefit of Columbus charities.

Major-League Batting Champions for the Season of 1922



G. H. Sisler (Left), St. Louis Americans, and Rogers Hornsby (Right), St. Louis Nationals

SISLER AND HORNSBY LEAD THE OFFICIAL AVERAGES

Famous St. Louis Batsmen Are Champions of American and National Leagues Respectively

With the announcement that G. H. Sisler of the St. Louis Browns and Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Cardinals led the American and National League baseball batting averages for the season of 1922, official stamp has been placed on the remarkable batting of these two stars. Sisler finished the season with an average of .419 while Hornsby led his league with .401. Not content with taking both the individual batting honors, the St. Louis Browns also captured the team batting honors with an average of .313. This gives to St. Louis three-out-of-four of the batting titles, Pittsburgh taking the team honors in the National League with a percentage of .308.

While he did not lead his league in batting, a most noteworthy feat was performed by T. R. Cobb, manager of the Detroit Americans, when he turned the average of .401 and thus became the first major league player ever to bat three years for 400 or better. This placed Cobb second only to Sisler in the list.

No less than 12,041 safe hits were made in 42,238 times at bat, which is an average of .284. This is a decline of .48 in the number of hits as compared with 1921 and a decrease in the batting average of about 2.3-10 points, the grand average last year being just under .287. Two-base hits dropped 108 to 202, three baggers from 694 last season to 555, but home runs increased from 477 to 524.

St. Louis ousted Detroit from its favorite position as batting leader. The Browns' record is .313 as compared with .316 for the Tigers in 1921, while Boston, low club this season with .263, is 11 points below the Athletics' mark of .274 for last year.

There was a slight increase in the use of the sacrifice to advance runners, 1582 as compared with 1521 last year, but there were 12 fewer bases stolen, the figures being 651 against 663. Bases on balls have not been so profoundly affected by the desire for making long hits and getting runs in bunches as is the case with stolen bases and sacrifice. Batters are still permitted to "sacrifice" with the result that five of the teams accumulated very respectable totals during the season. Cleveland, with its smart

veterans worked opposing pitchers for 554 free tickets to first base. Home-run hitters occupied the attention of fans throughout the country, and there was much interest in the "race" between certain of the leaders. Every team had its home run hero, K. R. Williams of the Browns being the leader with 39, 20 less than the mark set by B. H. Ruth in 1921. C. W. Walker of Philadelphia was second, with 27, while Ruth, in 110 games, made 35.

Hornsby leads the National League for the third year in succession. His average of .401 is the highest attained by any batter since 1899, when E. J. Deleahanty finished on top in the National League with a percentage of .408. It is of interest to note here that Hornsby and Deleahanty were batters of much the same type and both were right-hand hitters. Both had the same swing. Both were line hitters. It is the second instance in National League history that a batter has led the league three years in succession. J. H. Wagner led in 1906-07-08 and also in 1909.

In addition to winning the batting championship of the league, Hornsby won the home-run championship of the season and also of the league by making 42 home runs during the regular schedule of games. The former championship in home-run batting in the National League had been held by William of the Chicago, who batted 27 home runs in 1887.

In the variety of his record-breaking attack, Hornsby made 250 hits in 1922, which is better than the record for hits which was made by Willie Keeler in 1897. Keeler's total was 243.

Pittsburgh led in club batting, with a percentage of .308, the same total held by the 1921 leader, St. Louis. This is the first year since 1909 that Pittsburgh has led in club batting.

Pittsburgh faced the most pitching, going to bat 5521 times; scored the most runs, 863; made the most hits, 1698, and the most one-base hits, 1297. St. Louis made the most two-base hits, 280. Pittsburgh made the most three-base hits, 110. Philadelphia made the most home runs, 118. This is the fourth successive year that Philadelphia has led in home runs.

PRINCETON WINS AT SOCCER FROM LEHIGH
PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 3.—The Princeton varsity soccer football team played its last non-league game here yesterday with Lehigh University, who held last year's Eastern Intercollegiate League champions to a 1-to-0 victory. The Tigers will meet the University of Pennsylvania team Saturday in a titular contest.

J. W. Cooper scored the only goal of the game for the Orange and Black team, which was outplayed during most of the matinee, and after the goal a team composed largely of substitutes took the field for Princeton. Lehigh's defense proved to be very strong and though often hard pressed, the visitors managed to keep the ball in the Tiger's territory for the greater part of the game.

Lehigh, always on the alert for breaks, took advantage of the Tiger's weakness, which was lack of team work. The forward line was especially ineffective, a great deal of work going to the defense. The summary:

PRINCETON LEHIGH
Jewett, 10; ...
Simons, 10; ...
Mutch, 10; ...
J. W. Cooper, 10; ...
Towley, 10; ...
Davis, 10; ...
Lloyd, 10; ...
Seldensticker, 10; ...
Innes, 10; ...
J. C. Cooper, 10; ...
Score—Princeton, 1; Lehigh, 0.
Goal—J. W. Cooper, for Princeton. Referee—Maxwell. Time—Two 45m. periods.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS MEET
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 4.—Presidents of a number of New England colleges were expected to attend a meeting here today to discuss college athletics. At a similar meeting here in April, a resolution opposing seasonal coaching of athletic teams was adopted. The meeting today was called by Alexander McKelejohn, president of Amherst. Colleges to which invitations were sent included Bowdoin, Colby, Hamilton, Middlebury, Trinity, Union, Vermont, Wesleyan, Williams, and Tufts. The formation of a New England college conference was considered a possible outcome of the meeting.

England Expected to Win Racquets Title

Williams Plays Soutar in Second Match Saturday—Wins First

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3 (Special).—Charles Williams of England is in a fair way to take the world's professional racquets championship title over J. J. Soutar of Philadelphia, the present title holder, in the first half of the match at the Philadelphia Racquet Club yesterday. The British star won four of the first seven games by the scores of 18-15, 15-8, 6-15, 12-15, 17-14, 11-15, 15-7.

One hundred and twenty-five of the leading clubmen of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, crowded into the small galleries, saw the most dashing, fiercely contested racquets play that has ever marked a championship in this city.

The second half of the match will be played next Saturday at the New York Tennis and Racquet Club, seven games being scheduled.

During the first seven games Soutar smashed the strings of 34 bats and the frames of four others, an unprecedented number in a championship contest.

In many cases the strings were broken on shots that would have given the Philadelphia player an easy ace, while on one occasion the chance to turn the tide in a game was lost when the whole racket head flew off as the ball was struck.

Soutar served poorly, although the statistics showed many "aces" to his credit. The service lacked snap and gave Williams an easy chance for kills. In the last two games, also, Soutar allowed a great many shots to rebound from the back wall instead of playing them in the volley, with the resultant loss of points.

Williams had a sharp, backhand service which, while it did not net many services aces, put Soutar on the defensive continually. His backhand smashes were the most terrific seen here in many years, while he covered the court to splendid advantage.

Williams, several years younger than the champion, was in prime condition and playing according to the experts a far better game than he did nine years ago, when he lost the title to Soutar.

But despite the fact Soutar has not had a real opponent in the nine years he has held the title, and in spite of the fact he lost some of his speed during his hard service in the light artillery in France, Philadelphia expected him to win. W. J. McGinn of the racquet club, one of the best racquets players in this section, and S. G. Mortimer of New York, joint holder for a number of years of the American doubles title, were the referees. The umpire was C. C. Pell of New York, for a number of years singles champion and partner of Mortimer in the holding of the doubles crown.

The match drew to this city such noted sportsmen as Foxhall Keene, noted horseman, polo player, and all-round athlete; H. P. Whitney, horseman and founder of America's present winning polo system; C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, New York's great pair of racquets players; D. Scott of Boston; R. W. Cutler, former Harvard football star and now star racquets player of New York; M. S. Barger and Hewitt Morgan of New York and G. R. Fearling Jr. and G. R. Fearling 3d of Boston, and Jay Gould, world's court tennis champion, and now one of the best racquets players in the world.

LAKE PLACID CROSEN
LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Adirondack Gold Cup amateur skating championships will be held at Lake Placid this year, according to a decision reached by the Adirondack Skating Association yesterday.

Yale is booked for two doubleheaders, the meets to be held in different cities on each of two days. The dates follow:

Feb. 10—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New Haven; 24—Army and Cornell at West Point.
March 2—Dartmouth at New Haven; 9—Columbia at New York (afternoon); 9—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia (evening); 10—Navy at Annapolis (afternoon); 10—Washington Fencing Club at Washington (evening); 17—Harvard at New Haven.
April 5—Intercollegiate at New York.

FRIENDS AND RIVAL CAPTAINS
NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Brothers have faced each other over the scrumline line before in gridiron history, but what is considered a novel situation here has arisen with the selection of A. G. Carney of New York to lead the football forces at Annapolis next year. Carney is a graduate of Morris High School, and during his "prep" school days, when he played guard on the Morris High team, his closest friend was D. J. Mulligan, who played at tackle and who recently was elected to captain the West Point football team for 1923.

ALL-PHILADELPHIA WINS AT HOCKEY

Defeats All-Boston in Final Match of National Tournament, by 9 Goals to 1

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4 (Special).—With Miss A. B. Townsend in the starring rôle, the All-Philadelphia team won the American girls' field-hockey championship, by defeating Boston in the final roll at the Philadelphia Cricket Club Saturday afternoon by 9 goals to 1. Miss Townsend, who is also a noted tennis player, scored four of the nine goals, and was a scintillating player at all times. Miss Ruth Rawlins made the lone score for the Boston team in the second half.

On one occasion Miss Townsend got the ball on her own 25-yard line and in spite of fierce opposition carried it all the way down the field and scooped it into the net. This fine bit of play, and many others, caused almost constant applause from the hundreds of spectators who crowded the main clubhouse veranda and were banded around the field. Most of the goals were made after the scorers had received a perfect pass from the wings, Miss Margaret Weiner and Miss Mary Morgan.

Miss H. Whittemore, goal tender for Boston, played an excellent game, and but for some remarkable stops in which she used her body as well as her stick, the score would have been much larger. The summary:

ALL-PHILADELPHIA **BOSTON**
Ferguson, 10; ...
Reed, 10; ...
Marcey, 10; ...
McLean, 10; ...
Towndale, 10; ...
Carney, 10; ...
Weiner, 10; ...
Rawlins, 10; ...
Morgan, 10; ...
Score—All-Philadelphia, 9; All-Boston, 1.
Goals—Miss Townsend, 4; Miss Hearn, 2; Miss Cadbury, Miss Marcey, Miss Taylor, Philadelphia; Miss Rawlins for Boston.

In the morning match between Boston and Richmond two periods of 15 minutes were played in an endeavor to break the 3-3 tie of Friday, but still the two teams were tied and it was agreed to play until one side or the other scored. After six minutes of exciting play, Miss Fessenden, who scored all three Boston goals the previous day, tallied again and gained the victory for the New England girls.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Results of British League football games played today follow:

ENGLISH LEAGUE
First Division—Astonville 1; Blackburn Rovers 0; Manchester City 0; West Bromwich Albion 1; Bolton Wanderers 1; Middlesbrough 0; Burnley 1; Cardiff City 2; Stoke 1; Chelsea 2; Huddersfield Town 2; Sunderland 3; Everton 1; Liverpool 0; Newcastle United 2; Tottenham Hotspurs 2; Nottingham Forest 1; Preston North End 0; Oldham Athletic 0; Wolveshampton Wanderers 0; Leicester City 3; Wednesday 1; Manchester United 3; Rotherham County 0; Notts County 0; Bradford City 0; Westham United 1; South Shields 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
First Division—Aberdeen 1; Alloa 0; Albion Rovers 2; Celtic 3; Ayr United 1; Hibernians 1; Clyde 2; St. Mirren 1; Dundee 0; Raith Rovers 4; Falkirk 1; Motherwell 1; Hamilton Academicals 1; Morton 1; Hearts 3; Partick Thistle 0; Rangers 4; Arbroath 1; Third Lanark 1; Kilmarnock 2.

IRELAND SIGN CONTRACT
LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 4 (Special).—Athletic Director N. A. Kellogg announced to the student body Sunday that James Phelan had signed a three-year contract as coach of the Lafayette University football team. Phelan coached the team the past season with fair success, considering the fact that his material was green. Prospects for next year are considerably brighter. Phelan is very popular with the students here. Five Conference and two non-Conference games will be played next season.

MURPHY WINS, BREAKS RECORD
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3.—James Murphy won the 250-mile automobile race here today, completing 200 laps of the 14-mile oval in 2h. 20m. 53.10s. Earl Cooper took second place and Harry Harris finished third. The race was held over the Beverly Hills Speedway. Murphy's average time for the distance was 114.6 miles an hour, or 24.4 miles faster than the record he set on a 14-mile oval at San Francisco last year, when he completed 250 miles at an average speed of 111.2 miles an hour.

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Reliable Steamers "FORT SUTTER" "CAPITAL BEAUTY" EXCELLENT MEALS—SUITES WITH BATH—SCENIC BEAUTY THE DELIGHT OF TOURISTS CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

BOSTON AND LINCOLN INN LEAD IN INTERCLUB SERIES

MASSACHUSETTS INTERCLUB SQUASH RACQUETS
(Class A) Won Lost P.C.
Boston A & ... 1 1 500
Harvard Club ... 2 2 500
Union Boat ... 2 2 500
Lincoln Inn Society ... 2 2 500
Newton Center ... 2 2 500
Harvard ... 1 4 200

(Class B)
Lincoln Inn Society ... 0 1 1000
Union Boat ... 4 1 200
Neighborhood Club ... 3 2 500
Harvard ... 2 2 500
Harvard Club ... 2 2 500
Newton Center ... 2 2 500
Boston A & ... 1 1 200
Milton ... 0 5 200

That the Union Boat Club is going to have more strenuous competition to face this winter than last in both the class A and class B divisions of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association. Interclub competition is the opinion of those who watched the work of the teams in their opening matches Saturday. In class A the Boston Athletic Association showed up the best by defeating the Harvard University team, 4 matches to 1. Harvard Club and Union Boat Club were the next best, each dropping two of its six individual matches. The summary:

Boston A. A. vs. Harvard
R. A. Powers, B. A. A., defeated W. P. Dixon, Harvard, 8-15, 15-10, 12-15, 15-8.
W. C. Bowditch, B. A. A., defeated E. M. Hinckley, Harvard, 15-7, 15-8, 11-15, 12-15, 15-7.
H. E. Thompson, B. A. A., defeated Carroll Harrington, Harvard, 15-12, 12-15, 15-13, 15-8.
G. L. Smith, Harvard, defeated T. B. Plimpton, B. A. A., 8-15, 10-15, 15-13, 15-12, 15-13.
G. W. Peabody, Union B. C., defeated J. W. Cook, Newton Center, 2-15, 15-12, 15-12.

E. C. Church, Newton Center, defeated C. J. Linnehan Jr., Harvard, 12-15, 15-13, 15-8, 9-15, 15-13.
Bartlett Harwood, Union B. C., defeated J. W. Cook, Newton Center, 3-15, 15-12, 15-13, 15-8.
W. F. Howe, Union B. C., defeated A. R. Holt, Newton Center, 15-12, 15-13, 15-11.
R. C. Bray, Newton Center, defeated A. H. Marlow, Union B. C., 15-13, 15-9, 15-9, 15-8.

Lincoln I. S. vs. Harvard Club
Channing Wakefield, Lincoln I. S., defeated F. S. Kellogg, Harvard Club, 15-9, 15-12, 11-15, 15-11, 15-10.
D. Hayward, Harvard Club, defeated F. W. Crocker, Lincoln I. S., 15-4, 15-6, 15-2.
Lawrence Foster, Lincoln I. S., defeated P. E. Callanan, Harvard Club, 7-15, 15-12, 15-11, 15-10, 15-10.

O. T. Russell, Harvard Club, defeated J. H. Douglas Jr., Lincoln I. S., 12-15, 15-17, 15-10, 15-12, 15-12.
J. H. Hutchins, Harvard Club, defeated F. W. Crocker, Lincoln I. S., 15-12, 15-11, 7-15, 15-15, 15-12.

It is a newcomer that is going to bear watching in Class B this winter as the Lincoln Inn Society which is made up largely of former Harvard and Yale undergraduates, who are attending the Harvard graduate schools took five straight from the Milton Club. Union B. C. showed up well in this division as it took 4 out of 5 from the Boston A. A. The summary:

Union B. C. vs. Boston A. A.
R. L. Wallace, Union B. C., defeated W. M. Bullivant, B. A. A., 15-7, 15-8, 15-12.
C. O. Wellington, B. A. A., defeated W. I. Badger Jr., Union B. C., 15-14, 10-15, 11-15, 15-10.

B. C. May, Union B. C., defeated F. P. Frazer, B. A. A., 15-8, 15-10, 14-15, 15-2.
W. R. Sides, Union B. C., defeated H. Russell, B. A. A., 15-8, 15-4, 15-6.
H. G. Gould, Union B. C., defeated E. A. Bishop, B. A. A., 15-9, 15-9, 15-18.

Neighborhood vs. Newton Center
P. M. Goddard, Newton Center, defeated Harlow Schenkeberger, Neighborhood, 15-10, 15-10, 10-15, 10-15, 15-7.
M. A. Blackmur, Neighborhood, defeated G. F. Buell, Newton Center, 15-9, 15-10, 10-15, 15-8.

C. E. Masters, Newton Center, defeated R. V. Wakamah, Neighborhood, 15-14, 15-15, 15-11.
Richard Blackmur, Neighborhood, defeated G. H. Fernald, Newton Center, 15-11, 15-15, 15-15, 15-12, 15-4.
Paul Blackmur, Neighborhood, defeated W. Hicks, Newton Center, 15-12, 15-7, 15-11.

Harvard vs. Harvard Club
F. I. Carpenter, Harvard, defeated F. S. Boggs, Harvard Club, 17-18, 15-9, 17-15, 15-12, 15-15, 15-15, 15-11.
C. F. Eaton, Harvard, defeated J. J. Gleason, Harvard, 15-18, 15-12, 16-13.

Harrison Gardner, Harvard, defeated P. B. Watson, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-12, 15-15, 15-15, 15-11.
J. M. Davis, Harvard Club, defeated R. P. Rose, Harvard, 15-9, 15-9, 17-15, 15-12.
R. C. Bostwick, Harvard, defeated R. G. Vickery, Harvard Club, 15-15, 15-11, 15-14.

Lincoln Inn vs. Milton Club
D. M. Gilmore, Lincoln I. S., defeated C. M. Ford, Milton, 15-16, 15-9, 9-15, 15-10, 15-7.
D. P. Kingsley Jr., Lincoln I. S., defeated W. B. Wood, Milton, 15-11, 15-10, 15-9.

M. E. Gibson, Lincoln I. S., defeated C. P. Clifford, Milton, 15-9, 15-14, 15-16.
Charles Hyams, Lincoln I. S., defeated B. M. Smith, Milton, 15-4, 15-11, 17-14.
D. R. Wilson, Lincoln I. S., defeated H. R. Watson, Milton, 14-13, 15-4, 15-4.

Women Athletes in New College Body

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Dec. 4.—That athletics in schools and colleges for women is going to show a rapid and successful growth during the next few years is the opinion of those who took part in the forming of the National Women's Track Athletic Association here Saturday. Schools and colleges for women from many parts of the country were represented at the meeting and all were very enthusiastic over the outlook.

The new association is an outgrowth of a women's track athletic committee, of which Dr. H. E. Stewart was chairman and which has supervised for several years school and college sports for women. Under the association's direction the country will be divided into seven or eight districts, and officials appointed by the president to handle women's athletic affairs in these territories. The supervision to be exercised by the new association will in no way conflict with that of the Amateur Athletic Union. The women's organization, while retaining separate identity in controlling interscholastic and intercollegiate sports, will co-operate with the Amateur Athletic Union in all open competition which the latter will direct.

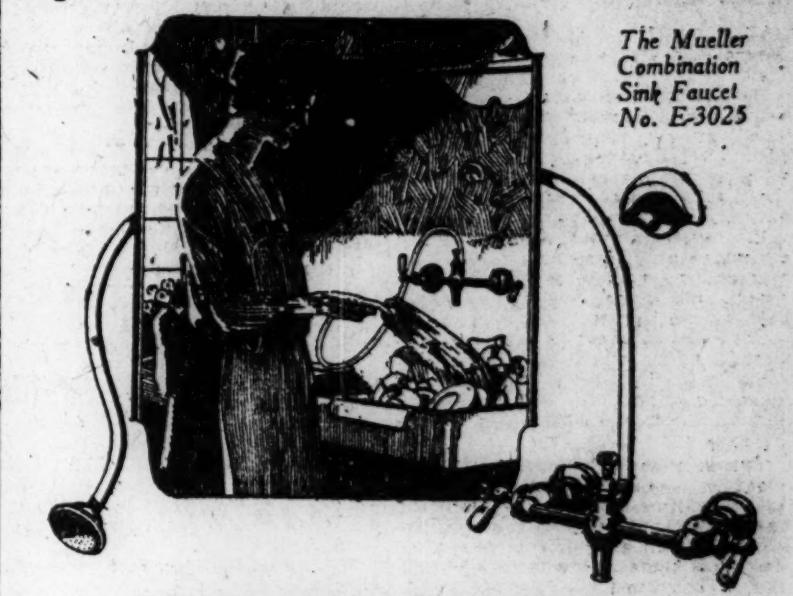
The association accepted six new American records for track and field events beside recognizing as official the list of world's standards made at both the eastern tryouts for the American team last spring and at the international meet in Paris.

Miss Camella Sable of Newark, N. J., holds three of the American records newly recognized. They are: 100-yard dash, 15s.; standing broad jump, 8ft. 3 1/2 in.; 50-yard hurdles, 4-5s.

The other new American records are: Hurlball, 104ft. 3 1/4 in., by Miss Nellie Carroll of Florida College; discus throw, 100ft., by Miss Martha Murdock of Skidmore School, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; baseball throw, 224ft. 2 1/4 in., Miss Eleanor Churchill, Exeter, N. H.

Two interscholastic records also were recognized, as follows: Discus throw, 76ft. 4 1/4 in., by Miss Lucy Fletcher, Greensboro (Pa.) High School; 50-yard dash, 6-1-5 seconds, by Miss Lillian Carey, Bloomfield, N. J.

Dr. H. E. Stewart of New Haven, Conn., was elected president of the association, and Mrs. Winifred Merrill, head of Oakesmere School, here, was chosen honorary president. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Katherine Montgomery of Florida State College, Tallahassee, Fla.; secretary, Miss Suzanne Becker of Oakesmere School; treasurer, Joseph A. d'Angola of New Jersey State Normal School, Newark, N. J.



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This Mueller Combination Sink Faucet makes housework easier—for it delivers hot, warm or cold water, from either nozzle or movable spray, in any quantity and at any angle. And it lasts for years.

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CONFERENCE MEETINGS REVEAL MANY SURPRISES

National Collegiate Track Meet May Be Abandoned—
Heavier Schedules in Minor Sports

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Eight football

games may be played by intercollegiate Conference eleven next fall, disapproval of intercollegiate games is not to be lifted, football relations between three pair of traditional Conference rivals lie broken, three new games between Conference opponents who have not met in years are scheduled and the National Collegiate track and field meet may be abandoned as a result of meetings here on the weekend by faculty representatives, athletic directors, coaches and managing committees.

Other results of the meeting, which was one of the busiest and most largely attended in years, were the arrangements of heavier schedules in minor sports, especially in wrestling, track and field, and also in baseball. The indoor swimming championship meet was set for March 15 and 16 at University of Chicago, the indoor track and field meet for March 16 and 17 at Northwestern University. Precedent was broken in awarding the outdoor track meet to University of Michigan, June 1 and 2, as in the past this meet was held at Chicago every other year. Last spring it was held at Iowa City. Title tennis competition is to be held at Chicago as usual, the last of May.

Several of the propositions carried surprise. Failure of the faculty to reopen the question of intercollegiate football games was a disappointment to those who hoped to see Princeton again on the Chicago schedule and Yale again on the Iowa schedule. Only two intercollegiate games were contracted by "Big Ten" teams and these are intercollegiate only in a limited sense. Michigan is to receive Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tenn., and Illinois is to receive University of Nebraska, Lincoln, champions of the Missouri Valley Conference.

Most important of the new dates is a clash between Michigan and Iowa, who went through the season just closed undefeated without meeting each other, leaving the title undecided. In making their eleven at least one of the Iowa champions, Michigan was unable to agree on a date for the traditional Illinois game, and the institutions broke relations on the gridiron. Indiana and Ohio released Minnesota.

For the first time since 1915, Chicago is to receive Indiana in a football battle. Ohio resumed rivalry with Purdue, dropped last year. Chicago has six conference games scheduled, left one open date for an early practice game. Decision to allow eight games was announced after the football coaches had, they thought, completed their schedules. They may now choose one more game, which will put them in action every Saturday, from Oct. 6, to the Saturday before Thanksgiving.

One of the reasons for extending the number of games was the desire of the faculty to see each conference team meet each other eleven at least once in three years. Some of the weaker teams have been unable to secure games with the stronger eleven, who picked their best drawing cards and left the others to gather up what crumbs remained. The faculty recommended that with the object of giving the weaker teams a fair show, the football schedules be drawn on a three-year plan instead of annually.

In discouraging the national track meet the faculty committee created a surprise. Great hopes for the devel-

opment of this annual spectacle have been held out by Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics, Prof. A. A. Stagg, director at Chicago, and T. E. Jones, director at Wisconsin, of the managing committee of the meet, and they had no inkling of the opposition by the faculty. They had gone ahead with plans, reserved Stagg Field for the event, and all the track coaches had put the meet down on their schedules.

It was thought the national meet detracted from the Conference championship, held two weeks previously. It was pointed out that Conference teams formed the bulk of the competitors in this event, that it was largely ignored by colleges from other sections, and that it retained athletes in training after the close of college, when they were anxious to return to their home towns and get summer work. It still remains with "Big Ten" directors whether they will send teams or not. Without the support of these directors, it is asserted, the meet will not amount to much.

Permission to play eight football games came as a surprise to the directors. According to N. A. Kellogg, executive chairman of the Association of Directors, they had decided not to place further emphasis on present major sports, but to promote and extend the minor activities in order to get as many students as possible engaged in athletic competition.

Track and field rules of the National Collegiate A. A. were adopted by the directors as the official regulations of the Conference indoor and outdoor championship meets. It was also decided to adopt the baseball rules of the same association, which has a committee working on them now. Hereafter the annual basketball meeting, it was decided, will be held in the spring at the time of the meeting for the outdoor track committee the first week of June. In the past this meeting, to draw up schedules and select officials, has been held in the fall, prior to the football season.

Director Kellogg stated there had been some agitation in favor of playing 13 Conference basketball games each winter, making a complete home-and-home round-robin. This met opposition on the ground that the desire of the directors was not to extend any one sport, but to branch into other lines of activity not now well developed.

The aim, he said, is to get as many students engaged in sports as possible and this would be achieved by promoting a variety of sports. To lengthen the basketball season would merely increase the strain on a handful of athletes already heavily burdened and detract from the attention paid rival sports.

Another method of determining three years of athletic competition is to be used by the faculty committee, it was decided. Heretofore a regular list has been kept of the colleges in which competition would count, activity in all of which not being considered of university caliber and not counting against the athlete when he later joins a larger university. A committee is to be appointed to keep the list constantly revised and to review the various questions of eligibility involved in individual cases. This edge into the field assumed by Commissioner Griffith at the request of the Association of Athletic Directors. It was also definitely made known that the faculty does not recognize any powers of Commissioner Griffith as an arbitrator.

FAVORITES ARE HARD PRESSED

National Fall Squash Tennis
Tournament in Second Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—That this

year's annual fall scratch tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association is going to furnish excellent competition before the final round is completed is very apparent based on the showing made by some of the players in the opening matches Saturday on the courts of the Yale Club. T. R. Coward, Yale Club, the national champion, was treated to a surprise at the hands of A. W. Riley, of the Princeton Club, and so was M. C. Bull Jr., a former victor, by O. L. Guernsey, a famous football player at Yale. Coward and Bull both won but required three games each, and only superior staying powers and ability to shift their game enabled the winners to come through.

A number of defaults, chiefly by Harvard Club players, caused considerable disappointment, especially when Hewitt Morgan, the former rackets champion, failed to appear for his match against H. R. Mixsell, which had been regarded as one of the features of the day. The first round, except for one match, was completed, and nine of the second-round matches played.

The reverse play of Riley, who is a left-handed player, proved a considerable handicap to the champion, whose best shots along the side wall on the left side, were easy for the Princeton representative. Riley was also much steadier than before, and managed to get many of Coward's hard drives off the front wall, catching the champion out of position on the return. He gained a long lead in the first game, and though Coward improved as the play continued, Riley won the first game, 15-10, and had a lead in the second before the Yale man could adjust himself to the conditions. Then Coward ran out the match in straight games, each scored at 15-7.

The former tennis player, who represented the Squash Club, though he was the leading player on the Crescent Athletic Club team, was far from his old-time form in his match against Guernsey, while the latter had been coached to a greater skill and steadiness which he had previously lacked. Both were slow at the start, but the Brooklyn player recovered himself first, and ran out the game with a series of service aces that were finely executed along the side wall. He eased up again after that, and Guernsey took the opportunity to carry off the second game easily. Then Bull settled once more into his game, and though the football expert continued steady scoring, the deciding game went to Bull as the result of remarkable getting, rather than fine striking, the score being 15-13, 8-15, 15-12. The summary:

NATIONAL FALL SQUASH TENNIS

TOURNAMENT—First Round

C. W. Dinger, Crescent A. C., defeated

J. F. Trumaine, Yale Club, 15-7, 15-11.

Basel Harris, Princeton Club, defeated

Clyde Martin, Yale Club, by default.

C. J. MacQuire, Yale Club, defeated F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, 15-7, 15-11.

William Hand Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Willis Putnam, Columbia University Club, 15-12, 15-4.

Lindsay Bradford, Yale Club, defeated Jesse Spaulding, Yale Club, 15-7, 15-11.

F. S. Keeler, Columbia University Club, defeated Basil Van Gerbig, Squash Club, by default.

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, 15-7, 15-12.

Livingston Platt, Yale Club, defeated Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia University Club, 15-11, 15-13.

H. M. Turner, Yale Club, defeated C. H. Merrill Jr., Yale Club, 15-5, 15-7.

Reginald Roome, Yale Club, defeated M. C. Sterling, N. Y. A. C., 9-15, 15-10, 15-5.

E. A. Guggenheim, Yale Club, defeated C. F. Fuller, Harvard Club, by default.

J. A. Richards Jr., Harvard Club, defeated G. L. Smith, Yale Club, 15-12, 15-4.

N. N. Alexander, Columbia University Club, defeated S. S. Walker, Yale Club, 15-7, 15-8.

C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent A. C., defeated O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, 15-13, 8-15, 15-12.

Second Round

H. R. Mixwell, Princeton Club, defeated Hewitt Morgan, Harvard Club, by default.

O. S. Greene, Princeton Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15-1, 15-1.

I. Grinnell, Harvard Club, defeated D. S. Baker, Yale Club, by default.

J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated H. G. Larsen, Columbia University Club, 17-15, 15-7.

A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated R. H. Monks, Princeton Club, by default.

D. M. Mommeler, Yale Club, defeated John Taylor, Princeton Club, 15-11, 15-5.

R. E. Pink, Crescent A. C., defeated R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club, 15-0, 15-2.

H. V. Crawford, Crescent A. C., defeated R. W. Wolf, Yale Club, 15-4, 15-6.

J. A. Richards Jr., Harvard Club, defeated E. A. Guggenheim, Yale Club, 15-4, 15-11.

STUDENTS ARE GIVEN
SWIMMING TESTS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 4 (Special).—At University of Minnesota

every student is required to show ability to swim in tests conducted by Coach Niels Thorpe. This discovers much talent for the varsity squad and may explain in some measure the sudden rise of the Gophers this year, when they won the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship, which had been monopolized for many years by University of Chicago and Northwestern University. First semester tests require a demonstration that the student can swim 40 yards. The test for the second semester is much more rigid. It requires ability to swim 80 yards, to demonstrate the back stroke and two other standard strokes, to plunge 35 feet for distance and to make a surface dive in eight feet of water and bring up an object weighing 25 pounds. The student must also show ability to tow a person in good form for at least 60 feet.

LONDON MONEY RATES

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Money here today

was 1½ per cent. Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Drastic Changes in College Swimming

Intercollegiate Association Adds
Three New Events to Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Radical

changes have been made in the program of events of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association for 1923. They were determined upon Saturday night at a meeting of the executive committee held at the Yale Club. Three new events, the purpose of which is better to prepare collegiate swimmers for international competition, have been added; while the plunge for distance and the 220-yard swim have been dropped. The added events will be the 150-yard back stroke, the 200-yard breast stroke and the 440-yard free style. These competitions have been listed in the program of the Intercollegiate Conference for a number of years, and it is believed that their adoption by the eastern colleges will not only promote uniformity and form a better basis of comparison in making All-American selections, but that the result will also be to increase greater interest in the sport by fostering intercollegiate competition when the individual championships are held.

The dropping of the plunge and of the 220 was made necessary by the addition of the 150-yard back stroke. It was thought that a program of nine events, followed by a water-polo game, would be of too long a duration, and would also require an increased budget for traveling expenses which it would be difficult for the colleges to meet this year. The 100-yard event was chosen in preference to the furlong because it closely approximates the 400-meter distance used in the Olympic Games. The dropping of the plunge for distance is only tentative, and it may be re-installed next year. The new order of events for dual competitions will be as follows:

1. 50 yards.
2. 440 yards.
3. Fanny diving.
4. 150-yard back stroke.
5. 200-yard breast stroke.
6. 100 yards.
7. First half of water polo.
8. Relay race (4 men each to swim at least 50 yards).
9. Second half of water polo.

A new type of standardized springboard was also adopted at the meeting, and the colleges of the league will be required to conform according to certain definite specifications. It is thought that this will do much to remove the handicap which divers have heretofore encountered, in going from one college to another, of having to work off a board entirely different from their own. The new board is the invention of Ernest Grandstand, swimming coach of Leland Stanford Jr. University, and is used in practically all of the Pacific Coast colleges. It is a one-piece board made of Oregon fir, and tapers from a three-inch thickness at the butt end to one and one-half inches at the springing end. The standardized specifications are as follows: Height at butt end 3 ft. 1 in. at springing end 3 ft. 6 in.; position of fulcrum, 5 ft. 5 in. from butt end. The board is vastly superior to any other board now in use, and it is probably only a matter of time before it will be adopted by the New England association.

The individual intercollegiate championships will be held at Princeton University on March 23 and 24. Heretofore it has been the custom to run off the preliminaries in the afternoon and the finals in the evening of the same day. This year, however, the preliminaries will take place on Friday night and the finals on Saturday night. The executive committee will meet again on the first Sunday in March to select officials for the meet.

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LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Italian Govern-

ment has approved freeing from taxation interest paid on loan bonds placed abroad.

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PORT OF SEATTLE TRADE IS GROWING

Lumber Shipments From North-
west and British Columbia Are
Greatly Increased

Special from Monitor Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 23 (Special

Correspondence).—Imports and exports in the Washington customs district, of which Seattle is the chief port, during the first seven months of the present year, exceeded in valuation those of any other Pacific coast district, according to figures just issued by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

With a total of approximately \$200,000,000, the Washington customs district led its closest competitor, the San Francisco customs district, by more than \$10,000,000 for the period stated.

The chamber's report also shows that lumber shipments from the northwest and British Columbia increased heavily over those of last year. Figures on the value of exports and imports for the Pacific Coast customs districts during the first seven months of this year follow:

Washington Customs District—Imports, \$138,373,707; exports, \$61,575,667; total, \$199,949,374. San Francisco Customs District—Imports, \$160,884,763; exports, \$82,732,217; total, \$243,617,980. San Diego Customs District—Imports, \$2,090,519; exports, \$3,487,330; total, \$5,577,849. Oregon Customs District—Imports, \$5,244,300; exports, \$30,605,906; total, \$35,850,206. Los Angeles Customs District—Imports, \$10,319,510; exports, \$12,511,167; total, \$22,830,677.

The amount of increase in lumber shipments by water from the Pacific northwest and British Columbia for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1922, almost equaled the total shipments during the same period of last year, the figures show. Of these shipments 84 per cent were loaded in ports of the State of Washington.

Washington lumber shipment totaled 1,529,532,749 board feet, 453,554,272 feet of which were exported to foreign countries while 1,075,978,477 board feet were taken care of by the domestic market.

More important increases in shipments to foreign and domestic ports include: 100,000,000 board feet to Japan; 10,653,370 board feet to South Africa (to which country there were practically no shipments at all during 1921); more than 2,000,000 board feet to New Zealand; more than 100,000,000 feet to the Atlantic coast, and more than 2,000,000 feet to the Philippines.

CHAMPION MILKMAID NAMED

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 14 (Special Correspondence).—Miss Laura Chisholm of Scappoose, Ore., is the champion milkmaid of Oregon. At the Pacific international livestock show held here she won a \$50 cash prize and a silver cup along with the championship, by defeating more than a dozen other fast milkers in a three-day contest, each contestant milking a cow for a two-minute period each day. Miss Chisholm drew 19 pounds and 8 ounces of milk in the total six minutes of milking, working on a different cow each day, as did all the contestants.

LEGION HONORS GEN. LIGGETT

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, retired, former

commander of the First American Army in France, has been named

chairman of the local committee for the 1923 national convention of the American Legion which will be held here.

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FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN EDUCATION FORECAST

University of Washington President Says New Problems
Confront Modern Educator

Special from Monitor Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 4 (Special

Correspondence).—Fundamental changes in education are forecast by Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington and of the National Association of State Universities, who recently returned from the convention of the national organization.

Americans will continue to spend more money for education, he feels, but it is thought generally that the student could complete his studies in a year or two less.

"The new type of examination will be one which will be a test of the real ability of the student to use facts in the solution of problems, instead of testing his memory for facts as such," said President Suzzallo.

The examination will have an effect on class-room work and will lead to a different type of assignment, a diagnosis of student difficulties, and better testing at the end of a course. "New problems are confronting the modern educator since the war," through the increase of taxation and the number of students.

"The general belief is that the American people will make large grants for education, if for nothing else. Their faith in education has not been shaken even though they criticize certain kinds of education everywhere. A people which can spend millions of dollars every year for chewing gum, tobacco, and cosmetics, will not neglect education."

"Attendance control is one of the things upon which everyone is agreed. There is no place for the smart loafer in college, and everywhere the standards are being raised to eliminate him. The present disposition toward the brilliant and the ordinary is to care for both in a real democracy of culture."

In spite of the extensive use of intelligence tests, they will be used only as a diagnostic aid, to help the student choose his life work. Achievement, as always, will be the basis for deciding whether or not a student will be allowed to go ahead."

SURVEY OF ALIEN

CONDITIONS STARTED

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 23 (Special

Correspondence).—The Portland Americanization council has begun a

survey which is intended to deal with four classes of the alien population of the city, including candidates for citizenship, aliens who are not candidates, naturalized citizens who cannot read or write and racial groups.

Dr. E. O. Sisson and Miss Catherine A. Bradshaw, field secretary, will direct the survey.

Efforts will be made under the survey to give candidates for citizenship something more than barely enough education and information to enable them to pass the naturalized examinations. Aliens who are not candidates will be urged to become candidates. Naturalized citizens, who are illiterate, will be urged to attend night schools.

Special effort will be made to penetrate national groups whose members are showing no inclination to learn American ways or conform to American standards of living, and to get them interested in those things.

Dr. Sisson has a plan for enlisting the co-operation of all civic associations, the United States naturalization bureau, the American Legion and the public schools in the survey and the ensuing work, and to co-ordinate the efforts of all of them. One of the first steps will be the urging of all non-English-speaking residents to attend the free night schools which are operated here.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

The New Rotterdam Town Hall

"Love for mankind, love of truth, love of liberty, and love for harmonious development, being the basis of good, are predominant characteristics of our society," says Prof. Henri Evers, builder of the Rotterdam Town Hall.

Rotterdam, Holland
Special Correspondence

IF IT is true that a nation's periods of prosperity are marked by the monuments erected, then Holland evidently is starting a new period to be compared with that of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Jacob van Kampen's stadhuis (town hall), nowadays the royal palace, in Amsterdam is a monument reflecting the splendor of those wonderful days. Rotterdam, at present Holland's first port and trade-center, inaugurated two years ago her new town hall, almost twice as big as that of Amsterdam. Is this a presage for a new period of prosperity, a revival of the Dutch qualities which made Holland the most remarkable nation two hundred years ago?

Anyhow, the Rotterdam stadhuis is a first-class monument, built not only on 3336 piles driven into the marshy soil, but also based on firmer foundations of well-defined ethical and social ideas. The latter gave it its harmonious, well-balanced, quiet and distinguished appearance. In order to explain this a little more in detail let us introduce the architect, Henri Evers, professor at the Delft University of Technology, who kindly expounded his architectural credo to your correspondent.

According to Professor Evers, architecture is not the outward worship of form, but the realization of artistic thought in objects which are made to serve mankind. Architectural style is the plastic realization of predominant characteristics and demands of the human community during a given period, the interpretation of its ideals. Style, therefore, originated not accidentally, but is closely connected with the social life of a nation. Social, religious and political motives influence style. The seventeenth century's Dutch Renaissance is an outcome of the topographical situation of Holland, the prevalent characteristics of the Dutch in those days (especially their commercial spirit) and the building materials available on the spot (red brick as a dominant factor). When an architect has to conceive a building, he must respect the national and local traditions of the site.

Dutch Renaissance Style

Professor Evers found in the neighborhood of the place where the new town hall was planned, houses of the seventeenth century's Dutch Renaissance. He therefore decided to take as the basis of his style the Dutch Renaissance, but from the beginning he determined not to subject himself slavishly to the demands of this style, but to depart freely from it whenever modern convenience or modern ideas necessitated it.

These ideas have been realized by the architect in the town hall with very successful results. The building is well-proportioned, harmonious, unpretentious and distinguished. It is, however, to be regretted that in its immediate vicinity the new central post office is being built in an absolutely modern style, forming a striking contrast to its surroundings and to the town hall, an effort which Professor Evers particularly desired to prevent.

The town hall is built along a large avenue, the Coolingsingel. The site is in the center of the town, near the railway stations. Houses occupied by 2400 people had to be removed to procure the necessary space. Work was started on July 3, 1914, and the Queen laid the corner stone on July 15, 1915. On Sept. 1, 1920, the first municipal council meeting was held in the new home of the municipality.

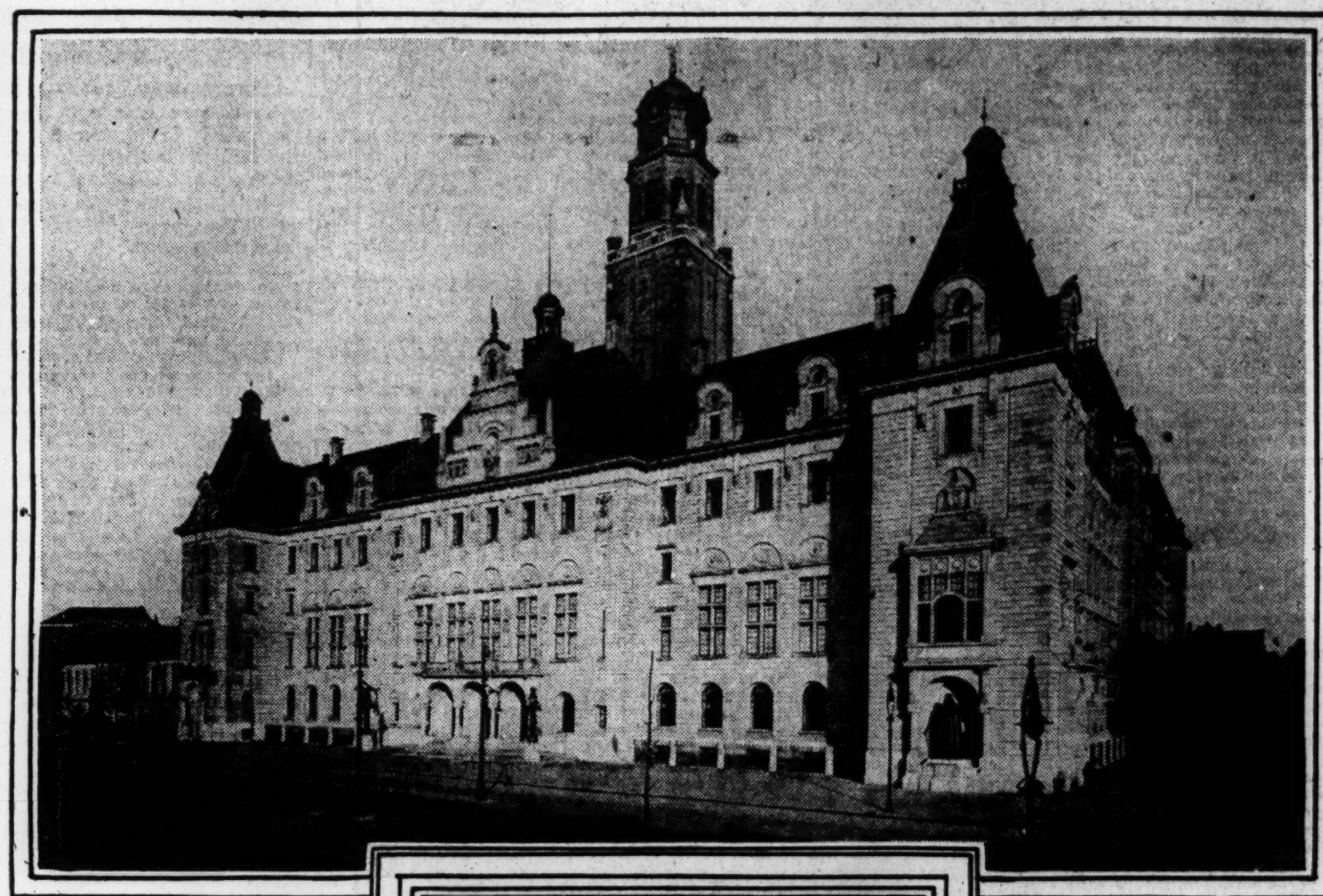
Description of the Building

More than 15,000 cubic meters of concrete, 1500 tons of iron and 3500 cubic meters of stone were used. The total cost is under 8,000,000 guilders (about \$3,200,000), which is not considered excessive. The Rotterdam burghers and corporation contributed presents to the value of over 300,000 guilders to the town hall, consisting of pictures, statues, bronzes, clocks, chimney decorations, vases, etc. As most of the gifts were chosen with the advice of the architect, they do not disturb, as a whole, the harmony of their surroundings. Except the stone used for building and a few other things, all material is Dutch and the result of Dutch art and workmanship.

The central frontpiece with the main entrance and the Burghers' Hall, the official reception hall of the municipality, is devoted to the town, as founder of the whole building. The frontpiece is adorned with the Patrons of the town. At its top is a statue with a torch, symbolizing Culture and Progress. Under it is the coat of arms of Rotterdam. The three coats of arms left and right of the Patrons are those of the municipalities which are now annexed to Rotterdam. On the main balcony are figures of Enterprise, Prudence, Trustworthiness and Perseverance.

The southern (right) part of the building is devoted to the burghmaster, the northern to the aldermen. The southern part at the street level a big statue of Johan van Oldenbarnevelt, the seventeenth-century Dutch statesman, as an example for the Burghmaster. Above the front window of the Burghmaster's room is a statue of Justice, whilst Prudence and Devotion, two of the principal qualities needed by the head of the town, are to be seen at the side-balcony. These statues are inspired by the two paraboles of Matthew, chapter 25: the wise virgin and the faithful servant.

The northern wing is adorned by four statues: Tolerance, Independence, Vigilance and Diligence, virtues of great importance for the aldermen.



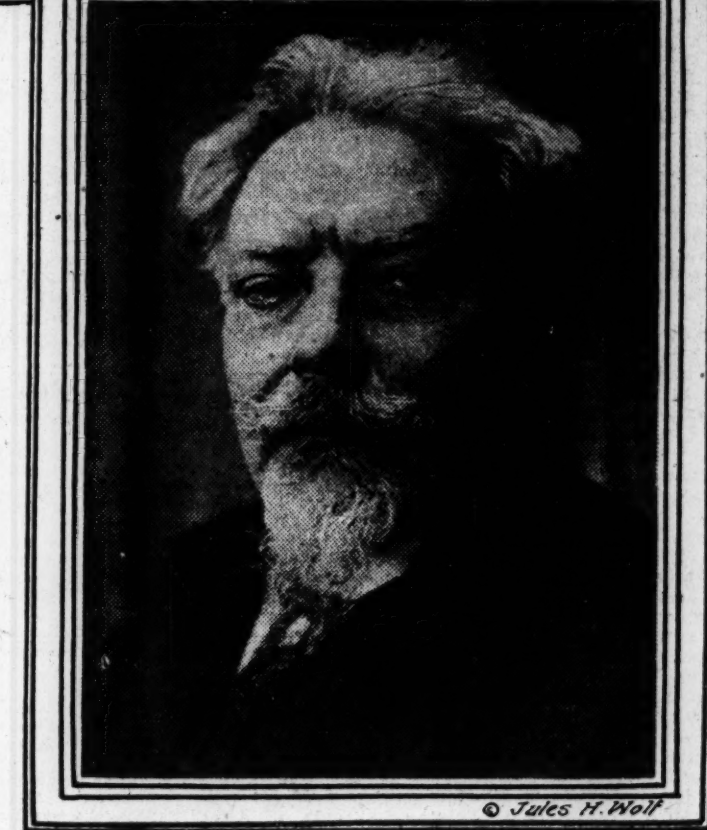
Lowland Architecture

DELIGHTFUL and well-thought-out interpretation of local architecture is to be found in Professor Evers' design for the town hall recently completed in Rotterdam, Holland. F. A.

Perhaps quite accidental, but nevertheless very humorous, is the bas-relief above the center street level at the right side, representing the Pisc with the letters U. P. N. O. (Ultra Posse Nemo Obligator, that is: nobody can be obliged to do more than he is able to do), a very timely warning to the present day fiscal authorities!

The northern wing is connected by the wedding hall to the Burghers' Hall and this hall by the assembly room of burghmaster and aldermen to the southern wing. Of special interest is the large municipal council hall with its 45 seats for the members of that body. The Burgher Hall (124x332 meters) can be enlarged by opening the doors to the wedding hall and the burghmaster and aldermen's room. It is quite impossible to mention, even briefly, the many features of the building, and the scores of offices for the 400 officials. The tower is 73 meters high and possesses a fine carillon. The whole building has proved very practical in use and in this the architect realized one of his chief ideals.

H. J. DE LANGE.



The New Rotterdam Town Hall and Its Builder, Prof. Henri Evers

Music News and Reviews

Philadelphia Orchestra Plays "Jade Butterflies"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2 (Special Correspondence)—There were two salient features in the week-end programs of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The first was the performance of Camille Zeckwer's "Jade Butterflies," with the composer wielding the baton. This is the work which the Chicago Orchestra performed at the North Shore Festival last spring, when it was awarded a prize of \$1000 over 72 competitors. Philadelphia had not previously heard it. Mr. Zeckwer on his return from Chicago went over the score with your correspondent, and the interview which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor was copiously quoted in Lawrence Gilman's program notes on the current occasion.

The music, in five parts, sustains the mood of Louis Untermeyer's verse. It is fragile as porcelain, and through its delicate fabric the butterflies hover like the drifting petals of the peach and plum trees. It is a dream-world in the hazy shimmer of high noon that the muted violins make audible. A fair question is whether the five parts of the work are not molded too much in one vein, on a single uniform pattern. But there is striking chromatic resourcefulness in the score; the oboe, the celesta and the harp never speak without a definite pulsation of the drowsy atmosphere. In the third part are some alluring fire-music arpeggios for the violins; the fourth part, which the audience liked greatly, has an English horn solo which reminds one of Dvořák's "New World" or Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding." The mood induced by the whole is parallel to that of Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun." But Mr. Zeckwer, with the impress of Europe that he is the first and frankest to admit, is no servile copyist. He has avoided the outlandish vagaries

of the extreme musical "imagists." His score is to the credit of good American mother-wit and mother-tongue in melody and harmony. It is a beautiful work, which will enhance its author's excellent repute, and have its niche deservedly on other symphonic programs.

The other feature was the participation of Alexander Siloti, pianist. Here is a man who is every inch an artist. A pupil of Liszt, who predicted the successful career which the man of 39 has had, he brought an intimate authority to the reading of the Liszt "Totentanz." At the rehearsal Stokowski deferred with an open mind to the pianist's suggestions. Mr. Siloti, speaking German, would say eagerly: "But the master meant the passage to be played thus"—and then they would do it over in the Liszt way, as Siloti had performed it under his personal guidance. The adaptation to the orchestra was made by the pianist, and the parts were still in manuscript. He produces a gigantic reboation with tuba and French horns backed by the tympani.

Mr. Siloti also played Bach's "Brandenburg Concerto" on D, with flute, violin and strings. The flute was that of W. M. Kincaid, and the violinist was Dr. Rich. Every effort was made—and most successfully—to throw the piano part into haut-relief. The audience was stirred as Bach seldom stirs such an eminently well-bred and respectable session as that of Friday afternoon. At times, the accompaniment of the orchestra was diminished to the almost irreducible minimum of a quartet of violins. Through thick and thin (though the "thick" was never too much so, and the "thin" was often attenuated to the flimsiness of one of the Zeckwer butterflies), the piano "without haste, without rest" went on and on, with a sound nearer to "vox humana" than a fleet percussive succession. It was transcendent piano playing, as those who heard it were aware.

Dr. Stokowski began the two hours long concert with the Haydn second symphony as a light-heeled prelude to Bach, and he wound up the proceedings with an inspiring delivery of the end of Act III of "Götterdämmerung," which made the listener tingle as on a January sleigh-ride in Vermont.

F. L. W.

San Francisco Orchestra
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Works by Beethoven, Leo Sowerby, and Wagner, each in his time regarded as a "modernist," composed the program for the third pair of concerts by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. The Beethoven was the Fourth Symphony; the Wagner, the "Prelude and Love Death" from "Tristan and Isolde," and the Sowerby, "A Set of Four," comprising a "Suite of Ironies" never before played in San Francisco.

It would be difficult to say whether the greatest interest of the Sowerby suite lay in the music, its performance, the attitude of the audiences, or the comment of the critics. The music is a clever caricature of the methods of the ultra-modernists, and parodies all the tendencies of the experimental composers of today. The humor is less evident in the first movement than in the other three. It is designated "Slowly, waywardly," and consists of a simple melody, twice repeated, and then treated in rondo form. But the fun is fast and furious thereafter. The last one, "Lively, on the jump," pleased best in spite of its length, which taxed one's patience as well as one's endurance of dissonance.

The score was played as written, no doubt, but no auditor would have been the wiser had it been otherwise! The work is cleverly orchestrated, and the men played it in spirited fashion. Although the men took their work seriously, no one with any sense of humor could take the music seriously, and there was laughter in the ranks of the players.

Friday's audience laughed. Parts of both audiences applauded—Sunday's more generously. The laughter and the applause were justified. The hissing was evidence that part of the audience failed to see the joke.

B. F. KEITH'S
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Non-Fiction Film as Propaganda

This is the second of two articles on non-fiction motion pictures

THE success and attainments of the dramatic motion picture have come under a generous patronage, which permits adequate investment of effort, thought, and money. The non-fiction films, the pictures of fact, have had relatively a scant share of the total of picture support. The motion picture industry above all others has been governed by the policy of "give the public what it wants." But in most of the arts of commercial application, any considerable minority receives service and consideration. The minority tastes of the motion picture are unheeded as unprofitable. In so far as it is possible, the motion picture makers aim to produce what they think the greatest number of possible patrons want and ignore the remainder utterly. The result has been the evolution of a producing and selling system that in a broad sense has no adequate machinery for anything but dramatic productions of feature length.

Consideration of comparative costs of production is enlightening. The typical travelogue or scenic reel represents an investment of from \$500 to \$1500 in preparation of the negative. Some few have cost a great deal more, a great many have cost considerably less. These pictures take their place on programs where they share the screens with dramatic productions costing from \$100,000 to perhaps \$1,000,000.

One of the best non-fiction reels now appearing in the theaters is delivered to the distributing concern by the producer for \$1750 an issue. The production costs are probably about \$1000 a reel.

The limitations of cost in the legitimate production of non-fiction pictures have given an opportunity which special interests seeking propaganda media have been quick to seize. To a remarkable extent scenic, travel, and "educational" pictures are vehicles of propaganda, sometimes skillfully and more often crudely disguised. A considerable proportion of these pictures, presented in the theater as entertainment, are paid for by foreign governments, railways, political campaign managers, manufacturers' associations, employers' organizations and the like. Among scenic releases it is probably conservative to estimate that 40 per cent are paid for, at least in part, by special interests.

There are some encouraging evidences concerning the film of fact as opposed to the fiction or dramatic pictures. In the current season has come "Nanook of the North," a story film after a fashion, but mostly made up of sincere photographic fact of the Arctic. It won a striking success in some of the metropolitan presentations. It happens, incidentally, that this picture was presented by and in

behalf of the interests of a great trading concern. It probably would not have been made merely to serve a public interest. Another fact film success has been made by Martin Johnson, the camera explorer, with pictures from the South Seas.

The long and successful career of Lyman Howe of Wilkesbarre, Pa., also points to the existence of a large field of interest yet but meagerly served. For some 20-odd years Mr. Howe has been showing pictures, largely of his own making, to church and school audiences at admission prices well above those of the theaters in the same communities. His pictures are practically all films of fact. Among the few persons specially devoted to the non-fiction field of film production, Charles Urban is also notable. Beginning with the start of the motion picture in 1896, Mr. Urban has devoted his attention to the making and distribution of pictures of topical interest. Perhaps the most widely known of his efforts is the "Durbar in India," presented in kinemacolor.

In these pictures and producers there is encouragement for expectation of growth and wholesome development of non-fiction pictures. The history of the industry is strewn with the remains of concerns devoted to films of fact. But the efforts are increasing in number, not diminishing. In this there is evidence of a force that presently must succeed in more effective expression. Meanwhile every intelligent picture patron can help, not by patronage alone, but also by telling the man who runs the theater.

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Future Problems of

Aeronautical Invention

THE tragedy of invention lies in the number of devices, doomed from the very beginning, which have absorbed for years the energies and the capital of their hopeful designers, and no branch of engineering has seen more such devices than has aeronautics. The idea of flying, of defying gravity, has proved a lure from time of Icarus to the present day, and a horde of would-be contributors to the art, handicapped by lack of training and by insufficient familiarity with what had been done by their predecessors, have come forward with all sorts of revolutionary and unworkable schemes aimed to remodel aeronautical practice from its very foundations. There is still plenty of room for invention, and there is no doubt that tremendous advances and changes are to be made in the next few years, but they will come only if the efforts of all those able to make useful contributions are intelligently concentrated in the directions where they are more needed.

The first step toward successful invention in a given field is to learn what has been done before, and the second is to learn what needs to be done next. The attempt to chart the second step in detail leads us into the realm of prophecy, always a dangerous path on which to venture, but it must be tried.

The aeronautical inventions for which definite need is apparent at the present time may be divided into those which have to do with the airplane proper, those which concern the power plant, and a third class dealing with navigation and the other problems of actual operation. The airship and other types of aircraft will not be discussed in this connection.

It is impossible to set down any single improvement in the airplane as more needed than all others, but a place very near the top must certainly be assigned to a device to improve the control at low speeds. At present the tendency is for the lateral control—that which operates to roll the airplane and to level it up when one wing is low—to lose its effectiveness very rapidly as the speed of flight falls, so that low-speed flight near the ground may be quite hazardous, the altitude being insufficient to permit the very slow-acting controls to restore equilibrium after any initial disturbance. Numerous experiments have been suggested for ameliorating the difficulty, but none has proved fully satisfactory as yet.

The improvement of control effectiveness is the kind of invention which is more likely to proceed from a great research establishment than from the brain of an individual. If success is gained it is almost certain to come as the sequel of a long series of experiments and complete and partial failures, gradually approaching nearer to the desired result. Another invention, nearly as badly needed as that just described, is a workable mechanism for varying the area of the wings, and this is of the sort for which we may look hopefully to the individual inventor. The difference between the two types is fundamental. Any trained engineer can look at a drawing of a variable-area device and give a fairly accurate opinion as to its practicability, but the usefulness of a new system of control or of any modification in the existing system must be submitted to the conclusive test of trial, first in the laboratory, and then in flight. No one can predict success with absolute certainty, although it is sometimes possible from past experience to predict failure without hesitation or fear of injustice. Obviously those inventions which require constant check by testing in the process of their development are likely to reach fruition at the hands of a staff well supplied with the necessary funds and equipment for the preliminary research, while the individual may more successfully compete with the liberally endowed institution in connection with those projects of which the only raw materials in their early stages are drawing pencils, paper, and thought.

The variable-area device just mentioned has been for many years an attraction to which amateur inventors have flocked as moths to a flame. There have been scores of mechanisms produced, but none of them has been really thorough satisfactory. The requirement of success is that it shall be possible to reduce the wing area, preferably by at least 40 per cent, while in flight. The wings must be

reefed in this way without weakening the structure, without requiring the exertion of great strength on the part of the pilot, and without the addition of excessive weight. It must also be possible to make the change from full to reduced area within a few seconds, as it will be necessary to increase the area for landing purposes very quickly if the engine stops in flight. The great advantage of a variable area would be in the increase in speed which would result. If the area of an existing pursuit airplane's wings could be reduced by 40 per cent, the maximum speed would be increased by about 30 miles an hour, all the other performance characteristics remaining the same as at present.

Similar functions could be fulfilled by a device for varying the form of the wing section from one giving a very high lift for landing purposes to a contour better suited for efficiency at high speed. The variable form, at least in some of its manifestations, presents less formidable mechanical problems than does the variable area, but it also presents somewhat less attractive possibilities of maximum effectiveness.

Another needed invention for the future is a good mechanical control. As the size of airplanes is farther and farther increased, it becomes impossible for the control to be operated by hand with sufficient power and quickness, and mechanical assistance analogous to that rendered by the steam steering gear of large ships becomes necessary. The limit of possible hand control without mechanical aid has not yet been reached, but it ultimately will be.

These are only a few of the problems of the airplane, but they are among the most urgent, and they are representative of the whole. Turning to the power plant, a single example of vital import to commercial flying may be selected. That is the silencing of the engine and propeller. The subject of silencing is a vast one which calls for separate treatment in an article to itself, but it may be remarked that by far the largest part of the noise comes from the engine exhaust, and that there is a great opportunity waiting for an efficient muffler of moderate weight. Some progress has already been made in that direction.

Finally, as to the questions of navigation, the most important are those which relate to the method of finding a field and landing on it under adverse conditions, particularly those of fog. A great deal of study has been devoted to the possibility of dispersing fog mechanically over a restricted area, but the results to date have not been encouraging. It seems far more hopeful to provide effective instruments for locating the field accurately and for indicating to the pilot his exact height above the ground as he comes in for a landing. These may be combined with, or to some extent replaced by, the incorporation in the airplane design of an automatic landing device, one or two such devices of relatively crude form, consisting of poles trailed below the airplane and connected to the controls in such a way as to level off the path of flight of the airplane in a manner suitable for landing when the free end of the swinging pole touches the ground. Those who wish to make important contribution to the aeronautical field might well concentrate their energies along the line of simplifying fog landing.

In all that which has preceded, the assumption has been that we shall continue the present type of airplane in its general outlines, and that development will be gradual rather than abrupt and revolutionary. A sudden and total change in practice is, of course, conceivable, but the history of development through the ages makes us view such an event as improbable.

METAL TRUST PLAN

FOR CENTRAL EUROPE

LONDON, Dec. 4 (By The Associated Press)—A number of French industrialists are negotiating with German business men with the object of

establishing a big metal trust in Central Europe under French leadership, says a Central News dispatch from Berlin today.

"The leading spirit of the movement," the dispatch says, "is stated to be Eugene Schneider (the French steel magnate) who having a dominating business power in Italy, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Luxembourg, and the Sarre, desires to subdue the operations of the German syndicates. He is said to contemplate a trust surpassing in magnitude even the United States Steel Corporation."

AMERICA ELECTS RHODES SCHOLARS

Thirty-Two Are Selected for University of Oxford From 344 Candidates

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Dec. 4.—The results of the annual election of American Rhodes scholars to the University of Oxford, held Saturday in 32 states, were announced today by Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, American secretary to the Rhodes trustees.

Thirty-two Rhodes scholars are appointed from the United States each year. A scholarship is tenable for three years and carries with it a stipend of £250 a year. The selection is made on the threefold basis of character and personality, scholastic ability, and physical vigor, whether shown by participation in outdoor sports or in other ways.

For the 32 appointments made there were 344 candidates. Those elected, subject to the ratification of the Rhodes trustees, with the institutions from which they are accredited and their present addresses, follow:

Arizona—R. L. Nugent, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.
Connecticut—F. O. Matthiessen, Yale, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Delaware—George G. Carter, University of Delaware, Newark, Del.
Florida—T. C. MacEachin Jr., Princeton University, Lawrenceville, N. J.
Idaho—P. W. Buck, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.
Illinois—R. E. Huston, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Indiana—R. D. Shea, Notre Dame, Cambridge, Mass.
Kentucky—W. S. Hynes, Centre College, Lexington, Ky.
Louisiana—J. T. Witherspoon, Princeton University, Lawrenceville, N. J.
Maine—E. B. Ham, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
Maryland—T. M. Thomas, Princeton University, Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts—H. B. Perkins, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Montana—Burt A. Teats, University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.
Nebraska—L. M. Bruce, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
New Hampshire—T. S. Anderson, Dartmouth College, Cambridge, N. H.
New Jersey—A. H. Mayor, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
New Mexico—F. Ferguson, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
New York—Waldon Pell, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
North Carolina—J. M. Richards, Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.
North Dakota—Ned B. Allen, Dartmouth College, Valley City, N. D.
Ohio—P. H. Herrick, Western Reserve, Cleveland, Ohio.
Oklahoma—R. E. Burk, Phillips University, Okmulgee, Okla.
Pennsylvania—R. H. Jack, University of Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass.
Rhode Island—J. M. Wilson, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
South Carolina—W. M. Blackburn, Furman University, Greenville, S. C.
South Dakota—E. M. Fitch, Yankton College, Yankton, S. D.
Tennessee—Edwin Mims Jr., Yale University, New York, N. Y.
Utah—Russell Krauss, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Vermont—G. V. Kidder, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
Virginia—B. M. Baker Jr., University of Virginia, University, Va.
West Virginia—E. H. Campbell Jr., University of Virginia, University, Va.
Wyoming—S. G. Parker, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.

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BRITISH PRODDER TO SAVE ARMENIA

Speakers Tell of Horrible Conditions in Country Under Turkish Domination

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 27 (Special)—"I am no believer in war. But if there was a question worth fighting for it is this question of Armenia." So said Miss Maude Royden at a mass meeting in London Oct. 24, under the auspices of the National Council of Women, to consider women's responsibility in connection with the problem of the Near East as it affects Armenian women and children.

"Few persons realize the responsibility of this country for Armenia and the Christian minorities in Asia Minor," continued Miss Royden, "although they display much enthusiasm about the Freedom of the Straits. But during the war we put pressure on little countries, like Greece and Armenia, to join us. We were thankful for any kind of assistance then, and Armenia was not too small to be a welcome ally. She knew what it would mean if Turkey were not defeated, but took her courage in both hands and came to our help. In return we promised her our protection against her age-long tyrant, Turkey."

Mr. Asquith gave that pledge in 1916, said Mr. Lloyd George repeated it in 1918 and again in 1920. How is it possible that this great and powerful country should desert that little nation that once seemed so necessary to us? A little nation that for centuries has suffered continuous martyrdom for its religious faith?

Is Loyalty to Christianity "It is sometimes said that it is not its Christianity but its tendency to revolution that Turkey objects to; but who would not revolt under the tyranny of the Turk? The history of the Turks as a governing race is unpeppable. Yet Turkey has one characteristic which we Christians might well copy. Any outsider of whatever color or race who enters Islam is henceforward treated as an equal, and the highest offices in the State are open to him. At any time in her history Armenia could have enjoyed that privilege. Therefore, who shall say that it is not for loyalty to her religion that she has been persecuted?"

"Now we are not asking for reprisals against the Turks. But we do insist that the government shall recognize England's responsibility to Armenia, that she shall not desert that little country once she has ceased to be necessary to us. Our national honor is pledged to the defense of this suffering little people, and we ask that Armenia shall have a national home with defined frontiers, the experts can deal with that—under the direct control of the League of Nations."

The next speaker, Miss E. Turran, painted a picture of the sufferings of Armenian women and children. Miss Turran has only recently returned from Georgia, in the Balkans, where she spent the months of an Armenian orphanage "in a little place 80 miles from a railway station." According to this speaker, the people are living and sleeping with the animals. "They have no clothing and the animals help to keep them warm," she said. "I, myself, slept in a stable part of the time. Many of the women and children live in holes in the ground and they have practically nothing to eat. The children at the orphanage never smile or play. At five

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years of age they are little old men and women, and one of the hardest things to bear is their daily cry: 'Give us bread.' For, of course, the rationing has to be very strict. As for the young girls, the treatment meted out to them by their Turkish captors is so horrible as to be unmentionable." In conclusion Miss Turran begged the audience to do something "as women for women" and to try to co-operate in the matter with the women of other countries.

Says League Will Act

Mrs. G. E. Dale of New South Wales, who was appointed substitute delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations by the Commonwealth Government of Australia, to deal with questions concerning women and children, assured the audience that if the Armenian problem were handed over to the League it would be faithfully dealt with. Speaking from her own experience on the committee dealing with the deportation of women and children in Turkey and the neighboring countries, she could honestly say that though the League had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was shortage of money, it had already accomplished much. The spirit of the delegates was splendid. Action rather than talk was the watchword.

Lady Frances Balfour, president of the National Council of Women, then exhorted the audience to vote for no candidate at the general election who would not undertake to do his best for the Armenians. The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That, in view of the prospect of a return to peace conditions in the Near East, this meeting of women urges upon H. M. Government that any settlement agreed upon must include the provision of a national home for the Armenians and the erection of adequate machinery for the protection of minorities in Thrace and Asia Minor, such machinery to be devised in collaboration with, and placed under the direct control of, the League of Nations."

BRITISH Y. M. C. A. TO HELP EMIGRATION

VANCOUVER, Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Maj. Cyril Bavin, head of the migration department of the British Young Men's Christian Association, who took steamer from this port for Australia a few days ago, outlined in a public address here the interesting scheme of emigration being sponsored by that organization.

Quoting Col. L. S. Amery, a member of the new Bonar Law administration, that there are 15,000,000 more people in Great Britain than can be taken care of properly, and that the Imperial Parliament had voted £45,000,000 for empire emigration, he said that the Young Men's Christian Association National Council had set itself the task of bringing desirable settlers into the overseas dominions.

"Hitherto we have been sending you unemployed," he said, "now we propose to send you our very best. If a man has to leave a job to migrate, we will take an unemployed man and train him for the place. You shall have the best."

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LOAN TO AUSTRIA WILL BE MADE, SIR WILLIAM GOODE ASSERTS

Consent of Commission on Reparations Must Be Obtained Before Plan of League of Nations Can Be Effectuated

By CRAWFORD PRICE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 14.—In conversation with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, prior to his return to Paris yesterday, Sir William Goode, to whose unceasing efforts the project of attempt to rescue Austria from financial chaos is largely due, expressed firm conviction that the scheme propounded by the League of Nations would be carried to a successful conclusion. Details of the plan are already sufficiently known. Its claim to serious consideration lies in guarantees to be given by the governments of Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia to secure which Sir William has devoted his energies for several months past.

One of the principal difficulties yet to be overcome is due to the fact, often overlooked, that since the Reparations Commission has not yet rendered its liens on Austria's assets, its consent to the securities offered by Austria for a loan must be obtained. This consent is practically assured, except in the case of the Italian representative on the commission. Italy alone proved difficult during recent negotiations, since she desired to retain a financial hold on Austria, through the medium of the reparations claims, which she endeavored to fix at £20,000,000, payment to commence after 20 years. Her claim is purely hypothetical because there is not the slightest probability of the obligations ever being met, but it might prove sufficient to scare away investors in the new bonds.

League Has Done Well

Sir William Goode's opinion that the League has done well will be generally shared. It must, however, now demonstrate statesmanship and breadth of view in its endeavor to get away from individualistic ideas which limit the purview of all bureaucratic institutions. It must appreciate the peculiar political conditions existing in Austria, discount the possibility of Socialist government at no distant date, and rid necessary international control of any suggestion of dictatorship.

Provided the assent of the Reparations Commission be obtained, the scheme funding loan has yet to be worked out. Each government may

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CANADA'S FISH TRADE HURT BY TARIFF

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The new United States tariff is forcing Canadian fishing interests to move their marketing centers from American ports on Puget Sound to Canadian ports in British Columbia. The new duty of 25 per cent on salmon imported into the United States will terminate this business, cannery operators state. Canada's salmon pack on the Pacific is expected to be about double that of 1921. Last year's output, however, was only 603,543 cases, the lowest since 1908. This year's pack is expected to total 1,237,639 cases. Salmon prices have advanced substantially during the last few weeks.

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New York School Savings Banks
Busy Laboratories of Thrift

NEW YORK, which has started to teach thrift in the public schools in an objective way as a part of the school curriculum, has nearly 1,000,000 school children and 190,000 of them have opened accounts in 300 school banks. Since 1916, nearly 70,000 children have opened personal accounts in standard savings banks, and the gross amount deposited under the care of the department of education is about \$1,000,000. The girls as well as the boys have adopted the thrift idea. Every girl in Washington Irving High School, Manhattan, and Girls' High School in Brooklyn, has her own school bank account.

The section of the department of education in New York City which has started this activity is designated the Division of School Savings Banks, whose chief is Amzi N. Clark. The division was organized in 1916. It has two ideals, according to Mr. Clark, first, that thrift shall be added to the school curriculum in New York as a regular subject of instruction, and second, that every child in the New York public schools shall ultimately deposit something in the school bank every week for 40 weeks in the school year for 12 years of his school experience.

"The different departments of the school banks are conducted by the children themselves, under the direction of volunteer teachers," said Mr. Clark to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The elaborate system of pass books, ledgers, deposit slips, etc., being handled by a clerical force whose duties correspond to those of the clerks in a regular bank."

"The large number of foreign-born children in New York gives access to homes of impressionable newcomers who regard the American school system with no little respect. Their banking habits are elementary, but the sight of their own children depos-

iting regularly, first in the school bank and then in a savings bank, stimulates them to follow their example and encourages thrift by unmistakable object lessons.

"At present there are scores of children in the New York public schools who, when they shall have completed the school term, will have from \$200 to \$500 in the bank. These children are learning how to avail themselves of the interest, and to avoid making inroads on the principal of their savings. As an example of instruction in thrift, the success of

the New York experiment has been extraordinary, the more so, since the moral taught is not like the maxims of copy books, but is an object lesson of the most wholesome and definite kind.

"School banking originated in Belgium and was first introduced in this country in the schools of Long Island City in 1885. At that time the school teacher herself took the collections, gave receipts and assumed general charge of the system, but by degrees the idea grew that it would be a much better object lesson for the children to manage banking themselves."

By legislative enactment New York legalized the organization and operation of school banks. "Thrift Week," Mr. Clark stated, got its original idea from the success of this system in the New York public schools.



Banking in the Public Schools

Conferences in Protest of Policy
of British Board of Education

London, England. Special Correspondence. CONSIDERABLE uncertainty exists in British educational circles, owing to various movements and events which are combining to retard progress in several important directions. Great significance is attached to the policy of the Board of Education as indicated in several documents recently issued in connection with both primary and secondary schools. Meetings of protest are being held in the parts of the country, and an important joint conference of the Workers' Educational Association, the Association of Education Authorities, the Co-operative Union, the Trade Union Congress, the National Union of Teachers and other bodies, passed a series of resolutions opposing the general trend of the documents.

One of the provisions to which most exception is taken is that clause in the new secondary school regulations which assumes that it will be impossible to provide sufficient accommodation in the secondary schools for children who are qualified for admission. Instead of recommending the extension of accommodation the regulations state that a competitive examination must be held in such cases in order to decide which children shall be accepted and which shall be denied admission. This provision is directly contrary to the Act of 1918, which laid it down that secondary education should be provided for all children fitted to receive it, and it will have the effect of depriving the Nation in the future of the services which could be rendered by an increase in the number of well-educated citizens.

In connection with the elementary school code much disagreement has been expressed with the clause sanctioning the employment of women without qualifications for teaching children under six years of age. The object of this policy is the replacement of highly qualified teachers at relatively high salaries by low-paid unqualified women for the sake of the financial saving. It is being opposed on two grounds: educationists insist on the need for a high level of skill in the training of even the youngest children, and teachers point out that the introduction of this new grade of teacher will lower the status of the profession.

Another matter which is of special moment to teachers is a movement to obtain from the teachers' panel of the Burnham Committee consent to a reduction of salaries for teachers in primary schools throughout the whole of England and Wales. The agreement fixing salaries till April, 1925, is still in force and, strictly speaking, the teachers can hold the education authorities to its terms. What they will decide to do is as yet doubtful. They recognize that the long-term agreement they secured in 1920, as economic circumstances have developed, has worked out in their favor. They recognize, also, that public opinion is not quite so favorable to them as it was. In addition there is the strong feeling in rural areas against the high rates which are being levied upon the farming industry in its present time of depression, and the consequent unpopularity of expenditure on education.

If the teachers, as a result of these factors, consider that they will be well advised to offer a concession, they will undoubtedly conciliate public opinion. On the other hand, it is not likely that they will adopt this course, unpopular as it will be among the profession generally, without some return, in the way of guarantees for the future, and on behalf of certain areas in which the allocated scales are not yet recognized by the authorities.

Self-Government in
the Lower Forms

Experiments in self-government in school have been mainly confined to the higher forms; young children, it is generally agreed, are not capable of any extensive control of their own communal affairs. On the other hand, what can be done with younger children is to prepare them in the lower forms of the school for the responsibilities of self-government which may be conferred upon them at a later stage.

Several experiments in this direction have been undertaken in British schools. While they differ in details the general ideas underlying them are very similar. Three aspects of the child's life are usually considered: work, play, and conduct. A favorite feature of the various efforts so far undertaken is the creation of as many useful and necessary duties as possible, everyone carrying them out in turn, so that the pupils grasp the idea that public service should fall regularly and equally upon every member of the group. Such a conception on the part of the individual is fundamental to the acceptance of self-government on the part of a community. Rules there must be in the freest society, but the fact is particularly emphasized, in these approaches to self-government, that to inculcate respect for rules, and to encourage the responsibility for making them and carrying them out, the reasons for them should be fully explained to the pupils.

It is helpful to study the actual course followed in a particular case in which a teacher successfully trained his class up to self-government during the two years in which his pupils passed from an average age of 10 to an average age of 12. The salient features in this particular scheme were two: a remarkable use of the mark system, and the issue of a class magazine.

In justifying his employment of marks the teacher concerned does not deny the validity of much of the criticism that is leveled at their use. He admits that the true incentive to work should be the value of the work itself—"Virtue is its own reward." But he argues that their use is justifiable as a temporary stimulus in the formation of good habits, and that they should be abandoned as the pupils grow older and more able to appreciate higher motives. Further he did not stress the individual marks obtained, but laid emphasis upon the average class mark, thus encouraging the idea that such a pupil was working not for himself alone, but also for the class.

received a bad mark, and his proposal was obviously too severe a restriction for many of the others. Discussion ensued, and eventually the number was fixed at four. By the time the two years' course was finished the limit was reduced to two, this time on the initiative of the class independently of the teacher, a clear proof of the growth of the power of self-government.

The class average for good marks was emphasized by class awards. When a specified average had been attained the whole class was awarded with an extra game of football or cricket, or with a picture for the class-room walls, or a book for the class library. A vote was taken as to which they would prefer, and if a picture or a book, this would also be chosen by the class itself.

The institution of a class magazine provided ample opportunity for practice in control. At first compiled under the direction of the teacher it was gradually and systematically delegated to the class. Thus, under the supervision of the boy who was elected editor, a staff of sub-editors and contributors was ultimately got together, each contributing his share to the joint production. Artists and bookbinders also were appointed and in this way the activities of the whole class were engaged, and upon the shoulders of the whole class the ultimate responsibility was thrown.

The general results of the experiment were such as to indicate that by taking care to move with the natural bent of the children it is possible to lead even the younger pupils in paths whose goal is a corporate management of their own affairs. Self-government, in fact, is all the more sound and stable if it is the result of a well-designed process of evolution.

Maoris Appreciate Schools

AUCKLAND, New Zealand. (Special Correspondence.) Encouraging progress has been made in the education of the native race in New Zealand, according to a statement in the House of Representatives by Mr. A. T. Ngata, a member for a native constituency, who is himself a university graduate.

Mr. Ngata's report redirected attention to the fact that such children fare better in purely native schools than in schools where they mingle with Europeans. Mr. Ngata, who has devoted his life to the elevation of the race to which he belongs, said the country was getting a handsome return for money spent in educating the Maori. One-fifth of the Maori population was receiving instruction in the native schools and in the primary schools. It had to be remembered that many of the native schools were in the country, but so keen were the pupils to qualify in the matter of attendance that they walked or rode miles to school in all weathers. Last year 37 of these village schools had an attendance of 90 per cent and upward, and 94, an attendance of 80 per cent and upward.

Some people had suggested, said the member, that as English was rapidly becoming the tongue of the Maori people there was no further need for the native schools. Apart, however, from the language, there was the native mind and the native method of reasoning ingrained through centuries. Expert training of the young Maori mind was very necessary. That the Maori race was moving forward was shown in the ever-increasing demand for school facilities and accommodation. So great was the desire of the parents that the children should have the advantage of education that they were prepared to go to almost any lengths to get the necessary facilities. Land was always given freely by Maoris for schools, and in many cases money, materials, or labor. At the same time Mr. Ngata, who is a lawyer, sounded a note of warning about the number of brilliant young Maoris who were taking up medicine, law, and other professions. An effort

Bookkeeping and Stenography Not First Essentials

Washington, D. C. Special Correspondence.

VOCATIONAL education cannot be translated definitely into terms of carpentering, cooking, farming or shorthand; it involves the whole question of the fundamental purpose of secondary schools in the United States, and until a revision in the system of high school education has come about, it cannot be brought to the state of efficiency which the Federal Board for Vocational Education wishes to realize.

This is the opinion of Earl W. Barnhart, chief of the commercial education service of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, who feels that

much of the antagonism which is sometimes manifested toward vocational education is due to a popular misconception of its purpose. In discussing with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the aims of the commercial education branch of the board, Mr. Barnhart explained that the development of business and other "practical" courses in the high schools does not imply the elimination of college preparatory or "cultural" subjects but rather the balancing and blending of the two, for the benefit of the average high school student who cannot afford the advantages of a higher education. The curriculum which Mr. Barnhart and

the officials of the Federal Board for Vocational Education wish to see installed in the high schools would give "better preparation for citizenship" to such students, and would make more adequate provision for every phase of the life of a citizen, social, civic, vocational and recreational, than the college preparatory curriculum is able to do at present.

"The most recent studies of commercial education in the high school as carried out by the Federal Board offer convincing proof, it is declared, that improvement in this field is hampered not only by 'the mid-Victorian subjects and methods followed in most schools,' but also by the reactionary concept of the function of the secondary school."

Business Education Still Crude. "Business education is still in the apprentice stage," declared Mr. Barnhart. "Boys and girls under our present system learn business after they have entered employment, not while they are in school, for our schools have not developed adequate business training courses. Hence the temptation to drop out of school at the earliest possible moment and 'get a job.' The system cannot develop as it should until we build the necessary groundwork—until we no longer consider a knowledge of shorthand, typewriting, arithmetic, penmanship and bookkeeping an adequate foundation for a business career."

"There are approximately 16,000 high schools in the country now, 20 per cent of them offering commercial courses. About one-sixth of all high school students are enrolled in commercial courses. The enrollment in the commercial classes of the public and private schools, counting both day and evening classes, reached over a million this past school year. In the small rural high schools the percentage of commercial students is small though constantly increasing, while in the large cities, such as New York and Boston 50 to 60 per cent of all high school pupils are enrolled in business courses."

As to First Essentials. "Commercial education as we now have it consists of so-called technical courses—shorthand and bookkeeping, which are given to children at the ages of 12 to 15 years, or as soon as they enter high school. The schools undertake to teach these young people shorthand and typewriting as the first essentials of a business career—and no attempt is made to give them any idea of the social and economic order upon which all business is based. Our high schools offer them technical training with no solid foundation by which they may advance to better things in the business world. These students may leave such business courses with a certain amount of skill, but handicapped by their lack of knowledge of the conditions under which they must exercise that skill."

"Along with this technical training, they are given a few of the cultural courses designed for those who are going on to college, and which are largely preliminary to college courses. There is no attempt to develop any relation between these so-called cultural, courses and the business courses, nor to interpret both in terms of the present-day life-needs of a citizen."

Still Catering to the Four Per Cent. "In general, high schools still are, as they have always been in the United States, considered primarily as college

preparatory schools," asserted Mr. Barnhart. "Despite the fact that only 4 per cent of the pupils who enter high school go to college, the courses are still designed as a foundation for college work, and are taught by college graduates with that end in view. The test of a high school today is whether or not it is on the approved university list, whether its courses are so shaped that they lead to university work."

"This is all right for the fortunate young person who can afford college training—but what about the great majority who must begin to work for their living upon graduation from high school? And what about the 50 per cent of high school students who drop out during the first two years? The high school ideal ought to be adequate training for the full life of a citizen. Work is a part of this life and yet training for work is only beginning to be considered seriously as part of the school curriculum. This curriculum is still built on the idea of separate subjects as such—a certain amount of history and Latin and English—instead of the idea of what contributes to life. The schools are built for one type of person—the intellectual. Little provision is made in the ordinary high school for the boy or girl who is 'bookish,' whose interest is rather in mechanics, or business."

Failed in Its Duty. "The high school is failing in its duty when it centers its efforts upon college preparatory courses, or upon socially uninterpreted technical courses. How can a student develop into a useful citizen and a successful business man without knowing the fundamentals of our present social and economic system? The high schools should teach the proper use of the facilities of everyday life and an appreciation of the way in which they function—the operation of the telephone, telegraph, express and railroad systems; banks, insurance agencies and similar business services. It is inexcusable to send a child into the world with no knowledge of the various phases of business and social life with which he comes in daily contact."

"Above all, the translating of abstract knowledge into action should be stressed. Schools are beginning to realize this, I believe, and are strengthening group activities. They are also realizing that spoken English is one of the most essential subjects, and are giving it more prominence. It is such developments as these that help along our work in commercial education. We cannot develop a real commercial education system unrelated to the rest of the school curriculum, and hope for any degree of success."

The Background Subjects. "The aims of the commercial education service are to add the high schools in developing in the student a certain skill that will increase earning power, and equally important, to teach the background subjects that will open the way to promotion. Under the prevailing system, there is no way for him to acquire this knowledge except through hard and sometimes disastrous experience. We want to give the high school student something which he cannot gain only in college—an explanation of the social and economic structure of our social organization."

"Teach our commercial students some of the fundamentals of our exchange mechanism and distributing system, and of social organization," says Mr. Barnhart, "and then give them bookkeeping and stenography—but not before."

Good Roads--Centralized Schools
Essay Contest Awaiting Decision

WHILE some 400,000 high school essay writers in the United States await the naming of the winner of the third Firestone university scholarship certificate, there is considerable speculation as to whether or not the honor will again fall upon a girl. With a number of boys winning in the state adjudications, it is felt that the boys have the better prospect. This year's national board of judges consists of John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University; George Horace Lorimer, editor, Saturday Evening Post, and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. A decision is expected soon.

When, in 1920, President Harding presented a high school girl of Welser, Minn., with the first of the Firestone scholarships, the Chief Magistrate brought to a close the initial competition in a nation-wide prize essay contest, competed for by what is said to have been the largest number of boys and girls of high school age ever entering into competition.

Nearly 225,000 high school pupils had submitted essays on a subject proposed by the Highway Education Board in Washington, D. C., an organization headed by John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education. The competition gave each entrant an equal opportunity to gain either a community, state, or special prize, or to gain the grand award of four years in any college or university, with all reasonable expenses paid, the value of the scholarship being estimated at not less than \$4000.

Such a general competition among the high school pupils of the country was almost unprecedented, and but for the foresight of making ample provision whereby the great volume of essays might be fairly and promptly passed upon, it is likely there would have been quite a serious situation for the committee in charge to face.

In 1921 the scholarship again was awarded to a girl entrant, the winner this time being a high school pupil of Bridgeport, W. Va. On this occasion 305,000 boys and girls in high school entered essays, the subject, similarly as before, selected by the Highway Education Board and entitled "How Good Roads Are Developing My Community," a subject of particular interest in view of the national activity to secure community and centralized schools to replace the more ubiquitous but inefficient "little red schoolhouse." It is worthy of note that every state in the Union, as well as territorial possessions, was represented in the competition.

On that occasion the national board of judges selecting the prize essay consisted of Dean A. N. Johnson, University of Maryland; Harford Powell, Jr., editor of Collier's Weekly, and C. H. Huston, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Although their task had been reduced to the review of 52 essays, so close had been the work of elimination that considerable study and deliberation was required.

The essays are confined to about 700 words. Essays are turned over to teachers or principals, and all students of high school grade, including both public and private schools, are eligible to compete.

The aim of the donor, Harvey S. Firestone, the Akron, O., rubber manufacturer, is reported to be the need for awakening thought, discussion and study of the country's need for good roads, better highway transport and an improved understanding of highway economics, for the high school pupil, as a corollary to the courses on these subjects now on the curricula of many colleges and universities.

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WEAK UNDERTONE BECOMES EVIDENT IN STEEL PRICES

Impression Prevails That Peak Has Been Seen—Buying Stimulated

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (Special).—The establishment of first quarter prices on sheets and tin plate by the Steel Corporation is already having a marked effect on the steel industry. It will be remembered that fourth quarter prices were reaffirmed at 2.50 cents a pound for blue-annealed sheets, 3.35 cents for black sheets and 4.35 cents for galvanized; also \$1.75 a box base for tin plate.

Foremost in effect has been the lending of the impression that steel prices in general will go no higher, at least for many months to come, and, since they will not go higher, there will be a tendency downward, for prices are very seldom actually stationary.

In the second place, the announcement of prices has stimulated buying. For instance, a leading car maker has just ordered 1,000,000 boxes of tin plate, which is nearly 10 times as large as any order placed previously this year. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has just bought 150,000 boxes. Many automobile makers are inquiring for sheets for next year delivery. The General Motors Corporation inquires for 200,000 tons of steel for next year, 80,000 tons of which are bars and a large part in sheets.

Weakness in Major Products
Contributing to the feeling of a weak undertone in steel prices are the frequent shading of the established price levels among the major products. Bars, plates and shapes have been sold at 1.90 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, which is \$2 a ton under the supposed market level. Plates are the weakest. In eastern Pennsylvania plate production is now only 50 per cent of capacity hence considerable competition has developed for the business that exists. Bars are next in weakness. Structural steel is strongest, probably due to the big demand for building material.

Competition in the New England territory in pig iron has brought out further low prices. The iron market may be considered \$1 lower than a week ago. Buffalo iron for New England consumption sold as low as \$25, furnace; eastern Pennsylvania iron at \$27, furnace, and Virginia iron at \$28. Buffalo iron is now \$10 a ton under the peak price reached in September.

Big Alabama Iron Sales
Considerable secrecy surrounds the prices at which Alabama iron has been sold recently. The United States Cast Iron Pipe Company is supposed to have purchased 50,000 tons of iron from that district. The American Radiator Company is inquiring for as much iron for its various plants for next year delivery.

Alabama iron has been sold as low as \$22, which is \$8 a ton under the peak of the year. Bids were opened on December 1 on 20,000 tons of cast-iron pipe for San Juan, Porto Rico, and the successful bidder will doubtless enter the market for that much pig iron. This is the largest bid in inquiry from foreign sources that has come to the United States for many months. The pipe would extend 400 miles if laid in a single line.

American steel export business is not improving. German rail manufacturers recently won awards from the Imperial Government railways of Japan and also from the South Manchurian Railway at prices from \$8 to \$10 a ton under the best American bid. Heretofore this year American rail makers had secured all of this Far Eastern business. Great Britain is also regaining her former position as one of the world's chief exporters of steel. Her exports in October were more than double those of October last year, 347,128 tons, compared with 155,848 tons.

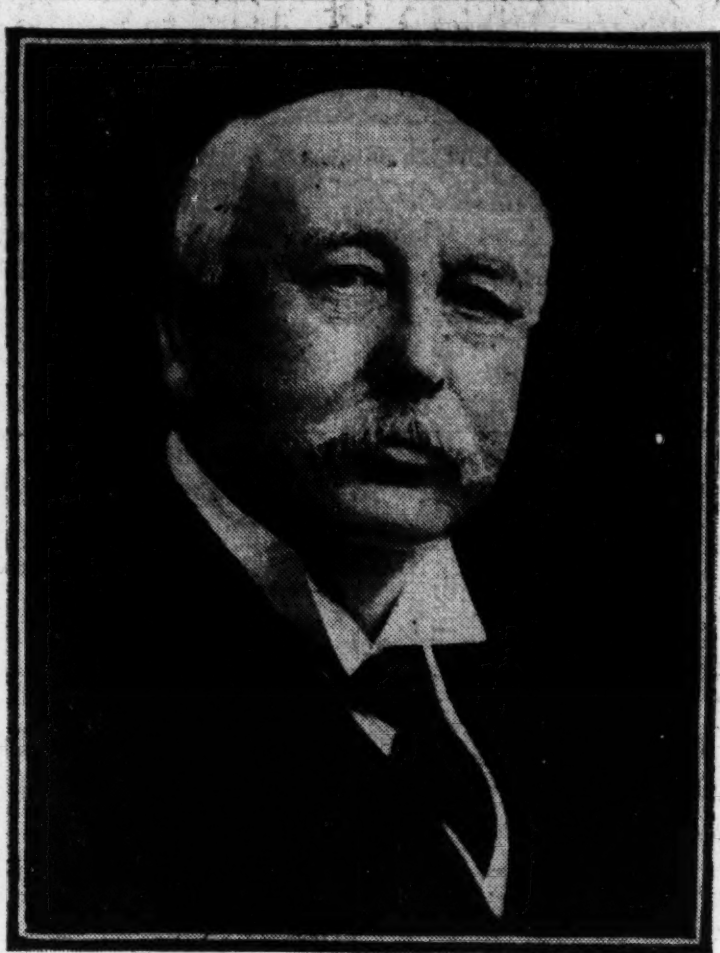
Transportation Better
The transportation situation as it affects the steel industry, is slightly better. With the beginning of lake navigation season, cars have been released which were formerly devoted to carrying coal to the lakes and iron ore from the lakes. The piles of finished steel at the mills are gradually dwindling. Operations continue at 80 per cent of capacity.

Sales of copper have been only moderate the past week. The delivered price of electrolytic copper is now generally 13½ cents a pound rather than 14 cents, producers having failed to establish the latter quotation. The decline in British copper prices together with the strengthening exchange allowed up British buying of American copper, but these price relations were being rectified toward the close of the week. A feature of strength has been the absence of 13½ cent copper as is usual at the end of the month, offered by weak second hands. November statistics will probably not be as favorable as those in October when shipments were 25,000,000 pounds greater than production.

Tin Prices Sag Off
Tin has been unusually dull and the week closed with the price of Straits at 36½ cents a pound, which was 2 cents lower than the high water mark of the year reached three weeks ago. American consumers have been scanty buyers, thus overthrowing the predictions of the bulls in Great Britain at the time that they launched their upward drive a month ago. The world's visible supply of tin is 5000 tons less than at the first of the year.

Zinc prices have struck a firm level of 7.05 cents to 7.10 cents a pound, East St. Louis. The American market has been set at a level of 7.10 cents, much to the annoyance of American producers. Local sellers have been depending on the British market for the overflow production.

Lead is in a very strong position. Producers are sold up through December and are more concerned with making deliveries on old orders than with taking fresh business. Makers of pigments, batteries and cables have been the best buyers of late. Prices are unchanged at 7 cents a pound, East St. Louis.



Photograph by Elliott & Fry, Ltd.

Sir Charles Macara, Bart.

SIR CHARLES MACARA has for many years been a leading figure in the Lancashire cotton spinning industry, in close association with the firm of Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., a house which was founded in the reign of George III by an enterprising Perthshire farmer, a descendant of whom, Miss Marion Young, became Sir Charles Macara's wife.

Sir Charles, however, did not confine his attentions to his own firm. He soon saw that the Lancashire cotton industry must pull together or fall to pieces, and he devoted much of his time to organizing it for a grand trade offensive. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that he was the first president of the Manchester Cotton Association, the first president of the Cotton Employers' Parliamentary Association, and that he played a leading part in drawing up an agreement between the employers and operatives whereby wages were to be adjusted according to the state of trade.

Besides being a prolific writer on industrial questions generally and philanthropic movements in particular, Sir Charles has greatly interested himself in lifeboat work. He originated the Lifeboat Saturday movement and has contributed many articles to the press on this sphere of rescue work at sea. He is at present engaged in a campaign to put the cotton industry on its feet again after the difficult time it, in common with all other branches of industry, has been passing through during the last two years. His idea is to weld the cotton spinning mills into a sort of mutual benefit society, in which those having orders to execute shall set aside part of their profits to keep going those which have no orders. He claims that the world—the Far East in particular—needs cotton goods and is merely refusing to buy them because it is hoping to get better prices than those in force today.

AMERICAN TARIFF MAY PENALIZE USE OF INDIA HIDES

London Importers of Indian Kips Anxious Over Customs Interpretation

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 18.—Tanned East India hides—commonly known as kips, are imported into Britain on a very large scale and auctions are held periodically at Mincing Lane, London, at which quantities of this class of leather change hands through the medium of brokers. British curriers also depend very largely on India kips for imitation chrome calf in sides, shoulders, and bellies, many of them still turning out thousands of dozens annually for waxed butts or russet as the case may be.

Millions of kips were used during the war for this purpose alone and the leather gave good service, although unfortunately some of "war currying" was no credit to the inspectors who passed the leather. Tanned India kips have also been long used for cheap suit and attaché cases, and are often sold as "cow hide." The advent of the buffing machine has greatly facilitated the finishing of this leather, as the imperfections can be snuffed off, and a dope finish applied which defies detection except by experts.

From the above summary it will be seen that the Indian kip trade is of first class importance to Britain, while events have shown that American importers are now also interested. London exporters are rather anxious as regards two questions which have arisen in connection with the Fordney tariff. Section 304a of the tariff states that every article which is capable of being marked, stamped, branded, or labelled without injury shall be so marked, and some exporters are complaining loudly that their consignments are held up in New York because every separate piece of leather or skin has not been marked.

Exporters are therefore anxious as they have been informed that they may have to pay the extra 10 per cent duty provided for in the tariff, or have the leather returned. At present the position is not clear as to whether an appeal is to be made on the point, but there seems no doubt that the American customs have interpreted the act properly.

Twenty per cent import tax is the penalty for imports of case, strap, and bag leathers, and as India kips are largely used for these purposes it seems probable that the duty will be enforced, although kips are also used in big quantities for shoe leathers.

LONDON STOCK INDEX

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Bankers' Magazine index of stock exchange values for Nov. 20 shows stocks declined in value 188,911,000, with fixed interest issues declining 128,720,000 and variable dividend stocks 12,137,000. In fixed interest stocks, the chief decreases were shown in British and Indian issues and foreign government bonds, while in the variable dividend issues United States rails and oil stocks made the largest losses.

SAGAMORE STOCK DIVIDEND

Directors of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company of Fall River, voted to increase the capital stock from \$1,800,000 to \$2,000,000, the increase to be distributed to stockholders as a 6½ per cent stock dividend.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal Rate 5% 5%
Outside commercial paper..... 5% 5%
Year money 5% 5%
Customers' bank loans..... 5% 5%
Individual cash, col. ins. 5% 5%
Today Saturday
Bar silver in London..... 32½d 32½d
Bar silver in London..... 32½d 32½d
Mexican dollars 49½c 49½c
Bar gold in London..... 91½d 91½d
Canadian ex. prem. (%), par 1-64
Domestic bar silver..... 99½c 99½c

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4	4½
New York	4	4½
Philadelphia	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½
San Francisco	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4½
Chicago	4	4½
Minneapolis	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	4½
San Antonio	4	4½
Memphis	4	4½
Indianapolis	4	4½
Cincinnati	4	4½
St. Paul	4	4½
Portland	4	4½
Seattle	4	4½
San Diego	4	4½
Los Angeles	4	4½
San Jose	4	4½
Portland, Ore.	4	4½
Spokane	4	4½
Butte	4	4½
Helena	4	4½
Bozeman	4	4½
Great Falls	4	4½
Missoula	4	4½
Billings	4	4½
Casper	4	4½
Rocky Mountain	4	4½
Denver	4	4½
Colorado Springs	4	4½
Ft. Collins	4	4½
Windsor	4	4½
Winnipeg	4	4½
Regina	4	4½
Saskatoon	4	4½
Calgary	4	4½
Edmonton	4	4½
Winnipeg	4	4½
Regina	4	4½
Saskatoon	4	4½
Calgary	4	4½
Edmonton	4	4½

Acceptance Market

	Spot	90 days	6 months	1 year
Spot, Eligible Bank	4	4	4	4
Under 30 days	4	4	4	4
Under 60 days	4	4	4	4
Under 90 days	4	4	4	4
Under 120 days	4	4	4	4
Under 150 days	4	4	4	4
Under 180 days	4	4	4	4
Under 210 days	4	4	4	4
Under 240 days	4	4	4	4
Under 270 days	4	4	4	4
Under 300 days	4	4	4	4
Under 330 days	4	4	4	4
Under 360 days	4	4	4	4

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$37,000,000	\$476,000,000
Year ago today	39,000,000	476,000,000
Balance	28,000,000	76,000,000
Year ago today	28,000,000	76,000,000
F. R. bank credit	27,822,515	68,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Current	Previous	Parity
Demand	\$4.53½	\$4.52½	\$4.848
Cables	4.53½	4.52½	4.848
France	9703	9703½	193
Guidera	3957	3958	402
Marks	0.00014	0.00014	238
Lire	0.0003	0.0003	193
Swiss francs	1.893	1.893	193
Peetas	1537	1537	193
Belgian francs	0.647	0.647	193
Kronen (Aust.)	0.1414	0.1414	2026
Sweden	2692	2692	268
Denmark	2037	2037	268
Norway	1850	1850	268
Greece	0.1138	0.1138	193
Argentina	547	547	9648
Poland	0.56	0.56	2880
Hungary	0.00044	0.00044	2020
Jugoslavia	0.0034	0.0034	2020
Finland	0.234	0.234	1920
Czechoslovakia	0.5113½	0.5113½	2026
Rumania	0.0631	0.0631	1920
Portugal	0.47	0.47	1082
Shanghai	71	71	7800
Hong Kong	5375	5375	4868
Bombay	3015	3015	4868
Yokohama	1875	1875	4868
Batavia	1170	1170	3244
Uruguay	8275	8275	10342
Chile	1229	1229	3650
Calcutta	0.0001	0.0001	3010

* 1913 average 32.41 cts. per rupee.

† Cents a thousand.

REAL ESTATE

NEAR SEATTLE, Wash.—Three acres highly improved orchard, nice bungalow, also chicken plant; wonderful view Mt. Rainier and Puget Sound. Fine proposition for country gentlemen. Write Glenville Collins, Vancouver, B. C.

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STERLING'S RISE ACCOUNTED FOR IN VARIOUS WAYS

Export to Europe of Savings of American Immigrant Labor

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Lombard Street is puzzled by rise in sterling exchange to 93 per cent of par, because, as a movement, it is in a direction contrary to the fundamental financial drift, since Great Britain is buying American cotton and cereals to a far larger extent than it is selling anything in return. In addition, interest payments are being made.

Numerous explanations are advanced, one being that there is considerable purchasing of British securities by Americans, another that purchase of dollars by the Treasury has subsided since the payment of the last interest installment to the United States.

One international banker with a large American business explained the rise to some extent by the exporting to Europe of savings of American immigrant labor. He has personally helped direct a surprising stream of transfers of this sort to Italy. He said the amount to each country was insufficient to affect exchanges singly, but since most of the transfers passed through London, they made up a bulk large enough to strengthen sterling quotations.

The continued rise in sterling is leading to a point where English money will again be invested in American securities, such as railroads and high class industrials. This point will be reached before sterling is at par, because of heavy British taxation.

LONDON STOCK MARKET QUIET AND IRREGULAR

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The stock market here was generally quiet and mixed today. Oil shares were flabby but changes were unimportant. Royal Dutch was 35, Shell Transportation & Trading 3 15-16, and Mexican Eagle 2½.

Rubbers were hard following the trend of the market. Sentiment in industrials was cheerful but that group was irregular. Hudson's Bay was 7 13-16.

Gilt-edged issues rallied after early dullness. French loans were steady in sympathy with Paris. There was moderate selling of Argentine rails.

Changes were recorded. Dollar descriptions were dull. Kafirs displayed stability.

DIVIDENDS

Niagara Falls Power Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The New York and Harlem Railroad Company has declared an extra cash dividend of \$18 a share and the usual quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share on the common and preferred stocks, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The American Exchange Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on class "A" shares, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 16.

The Union Natural Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 14.

The Endicott-Johnson Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and of 1½ per cent on the preferred, all payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS
CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—(Special).—Chicago bank clearings last week totaled \$517,500,000, a decrease of \$48,800,000 from the preceding week, due to the fact that last week contained the Thanksgiving holiday; and also a decline of \$110,000,000 from the corresponding week last year, which did not contain a holiday. Bank clearings last week totaled \$39,800,000, a decrease of \$4,400,000 from the preceding week, but an increase of \$1,200,000 from the corresponding week last year. The figures for the week, day by day, follow:

	Clearings	Balance
Monday	\$87,400,000	\$8,300,000
Tuesday	99,300,000	6,800,000
Wednesday	89,400,000	6,300,000
Thursday	100,000,000	6,300,000
Friday	128,200,000	9,800,000
Saturday	112,100,000	9,800,000
Total for week	\$517,500,000	\$39,800,000
Cor week last year	\$522,400,000	\$38,000,000
Total for Nov.	\$2,365,113,000	\$172,567,000
Cor mo last year	\$2,188,503,000	\$165,250,000

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

On Horse Sales and Satire and the Democratizing of Humor

HE WAS a relative from the country. Not that he would ever have called it that. Indeed, he probably would have been deeply offended had I voiced such description of his home city. But New York, New York, has a way of changing one's values. Pride creeps in insidiously. The very newsboys and street sweepers scornfully thrust the rest of the world into the rural category. He suggested, by way of entertainment, that I accompany him to a horse sale, which was surprising. One does not expect such suggestions from out-of-town visitors. The pony ballets, possibly, or Riverside Drive, where, I have been told by an oldest inhabitant, horse drawn vehicles were once to be seen. But a horse sale! As he spoke, I recollected one sale of horses I had happened upon. It had been in one of the back-water streets of the city, far away from the alphabetical avenues and neatly numbered crossways. I had been in search of a harness maker and had come to some rather intricate repairing on a favorite tramping knapsack and my exploration had brought me around a corner where draught horses, hitched to empty carts, with tails braided in red tape and boldly numbered tags pasted on their steaming flanks, were being galloped wildly up and down over the pavings, through a crowd of roughly clad, red-faced men. Could such be the objective of my respected relative?

And then, that evening, we went. And at the door of a great armory my companion put in my hand a catalogue of the sale, a neatly printed volume of surprising thickness that might well have been, for all its appearance, the announcement of a sale of art. And I realized that there were horse sales and horse sales.

Within the brilliantly lighted arena were perhaps 2000 men. Not the roughly clad men of my street sale, but gentlemen. A few in the crowd, perhaps, suggested in rather indefinite ways, the life of the stock farm and the training track. A striped flannel shirt, the round felt hat that is a favorite about the racing stables, an over-heavy watch chain with horse-shoe pendant. But the most were in no wise different from the patrons of the art sale which the catalogue suggested.

Then, as this or that well-known man was pointed out to me and I learned that there were gathered here lovers of horses from all over the United States and even some from abroad, I realized that I was looking upon a world that I had almost forgotten, the world of the lovers of good horses. A genial, immensely friendly, leisurely crowd. It was something like coming unexpectedly upon a volume of Dickens and opening again its cheery pages.

I could not help comparing it with the annual automobile show in Madison Square Garden. Perhaps two hundred thousand there, during the exhibition week, instead of two thousand. But what a different crowd! Less good fellowship, less feeling of general good cheer, a rather anxious throng hurrying down those aisles of mechanical contrivances much as they scurried down the streets and roads outside. If you listened you heard such phrases as "to Omaha and back," "transcontinental trip," "250 miles a day." But here, at the horse sale it was rather "that road around Nobscot Pond," "gave over to the farm for dinner," "drove a slow two mile trot."

Well, there you are. The greater leisure of the past and that good fellowship which the love of the horse promoted, which the pride in a six-cylinder motor never seems to. But then, only compare a few good drive good horses while today, if you can't afford a car, you have only to wait a few days and the price will drop to meet your figure. And Omaha and back as against the road around Nobscot Pond.

Thinking of all this, I returned from the sale to my rooms to pick up a

volume of drawings by Daumier, that brilliant French pictorial satirist of the nineteenth century, the father of modern caricature. What a gigantic figure he was in the history of the graphic arts. More than once his searching shafts of political irony caused the offended authorities to throw him into prison. It was always on the side of the people that he fought. Yet his comments on the people were biting too. Every figure that he drew was as much a definite personality as if it had been a character in a satirical novel. Yet for all the shrewdness of his thrusts there was a certain sympathy and all Paris recognized their truth and laughed at and loved them.

Then there was Gavarni in Paris, as witty in his way as Daumier and as original and profound. And in England those delightful portrayers of types and character, Du Maurier and Phil May and Raven Hill and Leech, men whose drawings were so amusing and true to life that all London society smiled even when it felt their sting. Punch became Punch and the collected works of these artists constitute an amazingly acute history of social England of the time.

But all this aristocratic of caricature, along with the Dickens novels and the days of the horse, have passed. Punch may still try to be Punch, but in America, at least, the pictorial satirist has disappeared. Or rather, not disappeared, but changed his mode of working in accordance with the new demands of his age. Today he works, not for the public of a great homogeneous city like Paris or London, but for a mixed, cosmopolitan city like New York, so immensely busy with its affairs that it has no time to think of its neighbors as individuals, but only as units of thousands, more or less alike. More often his drawings are syndicated throughout the whole country, a country which constitutes a melting pot still lacking the requisite heat to live up to all that the phrase implies. People of all races and backgrounds and classes, in small communities and large, must get the point of his humor. And since humor is a very special thing, approaching universal appeal only as it approaches the slap stick, his standards are necessarily changed. An episode by Daumier was primarily for the man who knew intimately his Paris, just as a scene by Du Maurier was best appreciated by the lifelong Londoner. But if you are drawing for 100,000,000 readers you are most sure of your laugh when you resurrect the gentleman of the Christmas pantomime who sits on the pork pie.

We no longer care for shrewd satire on types and individuals. On the one hand we are less observant of details as our lives broaden out from our communities. We would much rather have the same set of characters doing different things each week in the Sunday supplements. And plenty of action. Action is the thing.

True, such newspaper artists as Gene Carr, with his sympathetic amusing flashes of tenement district life under the title of "Metropolitan Movies," and W. E. Hill with his "Among Us Mortals" still cling to character episodes, but they perform most present only types known in every city. Perhaps such artists as Briggs with his "Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Young" with his "Clarence" have best transmuted yesterday's satire of individuals to today's good humored comment on the incidents common in every household in the land. And then, even in the daily papers, where whole pages filled with such characters as Nutt and Jeff and the Katzenjammer Kids, satire has become democratized.

Different times, different manners. Yesterday the horse for the few, and more of leisure, today the motor for the many and more of speed. Yesterday the satire for the few, and more of irony, today the humor for the crowd and more of kindness. Yesterday humor in the saddle, a gentleman abroad, today humor in the Ford, one a minute. Different times, different manners. G. S. L.

African Art and the Primitives of Today

Special from Monitor Bureau

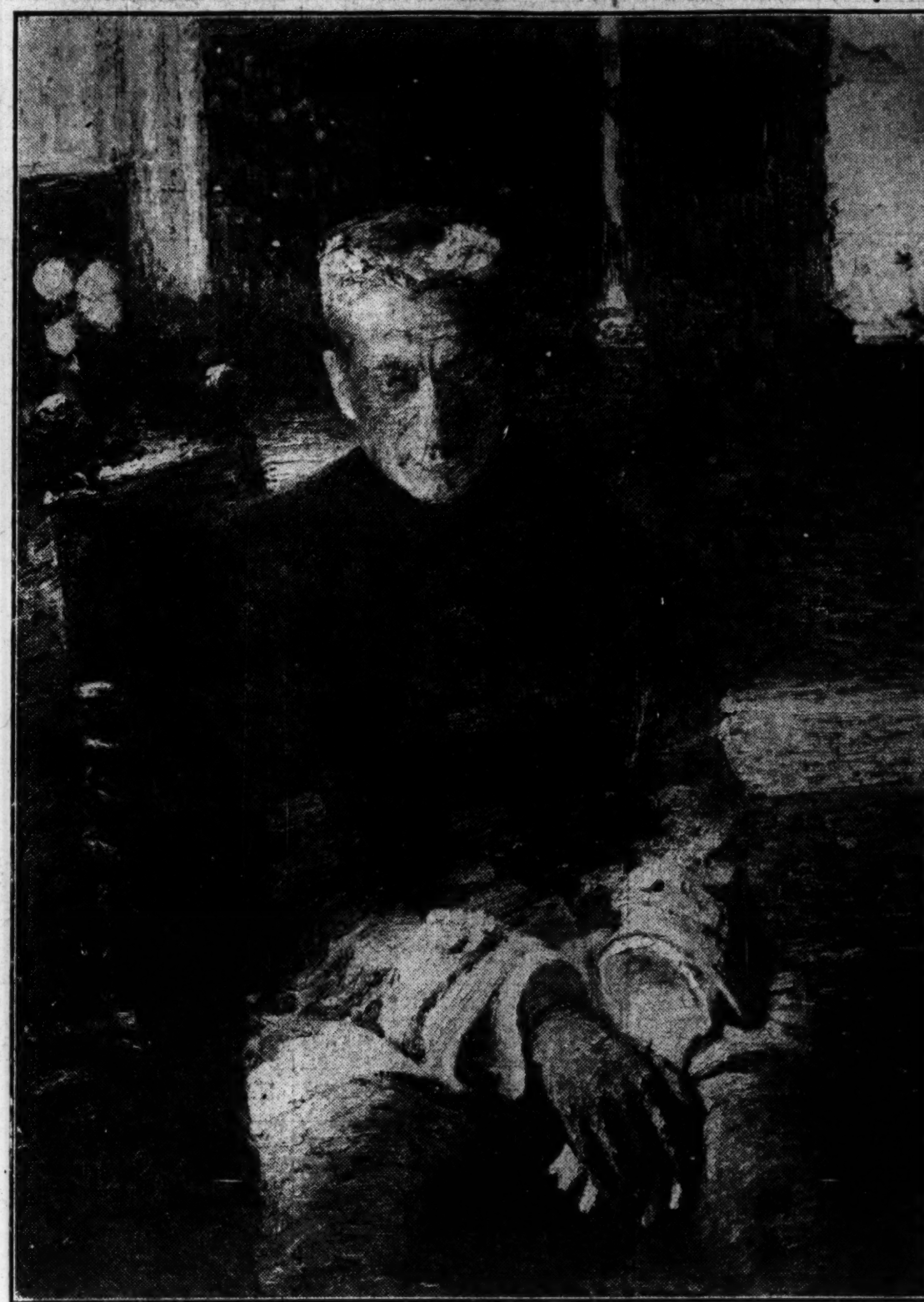
NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—From Africa comes a light on the uncertainties of ultra-modern art in the unusual collection of primitives placed on exhibition by the Brummer Galleries, a collection of African Negro sculpture, masks, fetiches, and rude images of the tribal gods, savage symbols of supplication to the tutelary powers of Madagascar and the Ivory Coast. If the extreme radicals think to create art resembling these barbaric conceptions and at the same time rise to any consciousness of the great and ennobling facts of life, those serenities and altitudes of thought and aspiration toward which even the African Negroes were feebly reaching, then it seems like another Penelope proposition, or like the fabled monarch whose pretended raiment was seen by the little child to be a myth.

It apparently takes time to accept new modes of procedure; it is also common knowledge that the infuriating innovations of one generation may become the banalities of the next. But where the divergence between time-honored standards in art and the abandon and insurgency of the ultra-modernists becomes so great that no amount of leniency, patience or good will can reconcile them, then one can only listen to that still, small voice which precedes danger with its warning. The voice of Africa sounds in a New York gallery, asking if the advancing thought of the twentieth century has sought in common with the unenlightenment of the Ivory Coast. The studied ingenuities of today bear too close a resemblance to

these blind petitions of barbarism to leave the issue in doubt.

It seems preferable to leave the individual artist out of the discussion as much as possible and to analyze the modern movement impersonally. The artist's conscience and economic requirements can be trusted to assist him in his problem. His work can be cited or slighted as the case or critic may be. Matisse's superbly powerful—representative paintings by such well-known modernists as Utrillo, Derain, Laurencin, Pascin, and Modigliani occupy an adjoining gallery and offer interesting comparisons with the African primitives.

At the Ehrich Galleries, which are undertaking a series of exhibitions of less radical modernists, is a group of French and British artists from whom are quite new to New York. Henri Matisse, Paul Signac, Roger Fry, André de Segonzac, and André Derain are the more familiar names listed. There are many interesting pictures on these walls for reason of unusual design and point of attack; meaning, others seem indifferently conceived and vacillating in style. There is no great venting of color in a sense; they seem unduly drab for such an advanced company. The modern movement needs some outstanding artists to whom things up a bit, that is as far as the exhibitions are concerned. It is a comforting thing to find in the midst of the mass a few big men achieving great art in the meanwhile. Such sculpture as Numa Patlagean is now showing in New York proves that it is vision alone that counts in art, and that the modern idiom is as amenable as any other to the dictates of beauty. R. F.



Portrait of Kerensky by Ilya Repin

America Taking Its Place in Art, Says A. Polasek, Chicago Sculptor

AMERICANS are just beginning to realize what art means, and what are its possibilities in developing their own future. They've been so much occupied with nation-building and with economic problems that there are still many people who never give art a thought, and who, quite naturally, know nothing about it.

Albin Polasek, the sculptor, Czechoslovakian by birth, American by choice of adoption, was voicing the new impulse of American art.

"I remember one time I was modeling a portrait for an American business man. He had come to me through no particular desire of his own, but because his friends had advised him to do so. Art had never entered his life. He was quite frank about it, but as the portrait took shape, an entirely new field of endeavor opened up to him. 'Why,' he told me in sincere amazement, 'I always thought artists were just loafers—that they just played around! It was a new experience to that man, and he could never again pass a work of art with the same indifference.

"Even the arts are very much self-absorbed. One naturally associates art and music; yet I have met musicians who have actually entered an art museum. At present, I am especially interested in musicians, as I am making a memorial to Theodore Thomas, the originator of the Chicago orchestra, and I believe, the first musician in America to introduce the best music."

"My idea of the monument is allegorical, with the symbol of music as the central ornament. Because music is a formal creation, I am trying to treat the idea in a formal manner. The drapery and figures will be formal. I want to preserve truth as a background for the idea, yet render it softer and warmer by decorative means. The symbolic figure will stand in front, and behind, as a sort of accompaniment, I want to make a relief as part of the inscription, in which the members of the orchestra, as they sit one behind the other, shall give the feeling of rhythm.

"As for art in general, I feel that it is not only important, but actually necessary to a people, as art was the stepping-stone to civilization.

"The sculptor has a great problem before him to make his sculpture decorative and beautiful, though simple and true in form as demonstrated by some of the old masters. I believe we can learn a great deal from all the great periods, but we should not necessarily reproduce their art. I have none of the feelings of the archaic man, and consequently I could not produce a sincere work in the manner of that man. Yet I admire the beauty of the archaic sculpture."

The bases of education—its fundamental beginnings are often founded upon imitation. A child learns through its efforts to copy its elders. This, also, in art.

"I feel that it is an attempt to make a short cut to the beautiful," Polasek continued, "if one takes fine sculpture or architecture and copies the spirit of the forms. It takes a very clever man to do it well, for he must know how to combine the forms, and that is an art in itself.

"Because there have been some imitators in the American Academy in Rome, people seem to be forming a wrong impression of the institution. The students there are supposed to study all arts, and all the good things that can be seen, in order to understand architecture, sculpture, and decoration. And they do so in order to know how to work with architects, sculptors, or painters. Just to know how to model a figure is not to be a finished sculptor. No one ever told me that I must copy; I was free to select my subjects and make what I wanted. On the whole, it is not so much the schools as the art committees that are dangerous to art."

For a moment we were both silent. The shadow of the art committee had sent thoughts scurrying to secret places, where in privacy thoughts conjure up the ghost of old struggles.

"Yet," I said at last, "the schools are every year sending out into the world a large number of promising students. Why do we hear from so few of them in the after years?"

Polasek shook his head thoughtfully. "It is difficult to answer that. Perhaps students feel that they do not have to practice after they leave school. You know, if a violinist failed to practice he would come down from his pedestal very quickly. We could learn a great deal from the musicians in the way they go about their work.

"But there is something else, too. Both painting and sculpture, from the practical side, are associated with architecture, and I feel more and more that every painter and sculptor should have an architectural training from the very start. That would give him an idea, at least, of the difficulties he is bound to face in future commissions.

"But I have great faith in the American artist. He looks to the future rather than to the past—and

A Repin Exhibition in London

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Nov. 14

THE greatest of living Russian painters, Ilya Repin, is holding an exhibition of his works and drawings at the Leicester Galleries. The paintings here, only 40 in number, cost about £25,000 to get together and visitors may see in actuality several paintings made world-famous by reproduction.

Ilya Repin was born in 1844 and apprenticed to an icon painter. Filled with a passion to become a painter in the larger sense, he journeyed to Nova near 60 years ago. During his pupilage at the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, he met Kramskoy, the leader of a new movement, which broke away from the Academy, with its classical and mythological traditions. The new school found among the people, countryside, and national life of Russia, subjects for the brush which changed the whole face of Russian Art in 1863. Although a student at the Academy, Repin was never a follower of its ideals. Yet so conspicuous was his talent that in 1869 he was awarded the Grand Gold Medal and traveling scholarship.

Before 30 years of age he was made famous by his well-known picture "Haulers on the Volga," a cruelly realistic picture with a "purpose." This was the real beginning of a long series of pictures, naturalistic and realistic, the most famous of all being "The Cossack's Reply to the Sultan." The passion, robust color and opulence of handling shows how truly Repin is a child of Russia, embracing as he does the temperaments of east and west.

Ilya Repin belongs to that large group of giants of the nineteenth century who today have withered in the light of modern criticism. His work from the viewpoint of the present young century is "passed." But none the less the portraits and drawings shown at the Leicester Galleries impress one with their mastery of characterization. In these he is the Sargent of Russia, and just how well he understands the business of getting behind the superficial aspects of a man, are proved by the quiet, ascetic drawing of "Fetichov" and the fiery, contradictory restlessness of the "Korensky." This latter portrait was painted as recently as 1917 and shows remarkable grip. Repin now lives in retirement at Knokkola, Finland.

An Unknown Etcher

It seems a remarkable thing that so many indifferent etchers should be represented in the dealers' shops, their works shown and obviously bought in great numbers, when every now and then a new great craftsman in this medium appears fully fledged and competent after many years of hard work, and yet remains unknown to the many. M. Brouet is a man well on in experience, and his first exhibition in Paris last year occasioned a considerable amount of comment. In England his first comprehensive show is now on at Lefevre's Galleries, St. James'. Every student of etching should visit this exhibition, for it is a liberal education in the art.

It is the peculiar genius of the indifferent etcher that he knows what the public wants in the way of subject. Yet in this man Brouet we have a master of the first water whose subtle matter is also of popular appeal. The amazing dexterity of technique of course makes him sought after by the few discriminating collectors. His depiction of everyday life, full of humanistic interest, should make him sought after by the many. Pairs, circus and show life, grocers, peddlers, passersby in the street, market, itinerant antiquarians with their curiosities and rubbish displayed on the footway, old women, young women, domestic scenes and workaday life, this is the matter of this remarkable etcher. There is one plate here, "Une ruelle à Montmartre" done at the age of 16, a lovely thing and one for which I have a personal prejudice. It is quite unlike any of the

others, tentative, nervous, yet of superb mastery. And next to it hangs "Planche du Louvre" specially etched this year for the Louvre. The first and the last; and hanging round the walls is all the patient effort between. In the latter may be seen something from all the phases of long years spent with needle in hand patiently observing and faithfully recording with poetic emphasis, and a love of incidental detail, common happenings raised to the dignity of the uncommon by the generosity of a great intellect.

"The Three Young Men"

The paintings and drawings of three artists at the Alpine Club under the above title are by Mr. Rowley Smart, Mr. Eric Underwood and Mr. C. H. Chubb. The outstanding feature of the exhibition is the facility and ease with which Mr. Underwood draws. At present he is a sub-professor at the Royal College of Art. His painting has yet far to go but in the examples he exhibits is seen the full use of his expert drawing. It is difficult to see his work without thinking of Augustus John, for not only did John make his debut some 12 years ago in a very similar way but his exhibition was promoted by the same man under whose aegis "The Three Young Men" present themselves. It would seem without doubt that Mr. Underwood has a great future before him if his mastery studies can be incorporated into pictures which have a fuller-color sense and more attractive design than those he now presents. Mr. Chubb is at present much influenced by Blake without having anything of that master's mystic symbolism. His two or three water colors showing a full-colored treatment of trees make one feel that his development would best be on exactly the opposite lines above made out for Mr. Underwood.

Rembrandt Etchings
So many of this master's etchings have been absorbed into public galleries, and the large national collections, that it is an extremely rare event for any of note to appear in the auction rooms. When they do, large prices, of course, obtain. Sotheby's on Nov. 8 was the scene of the sale of the Baroness Lucas collections, and £4254 was brought for the whole. Important etchings such as "The Three Trees" seldom turn up at auction and the extraordinary enhancement of their value is shown by the 1100 guineas paid for a proof of this plate which 50 years ago could be bought for 30 guineas. Yet as far back as 1837 at the Duke of Buccleuch sale 1300 guineas was paid for "Christ Healing the Sick," which today would fetch many thousands of pounds. "Landscape With Milkman," at the Lucas sale realized 320 guineas and could have been bought at Evans in the Strand for nine guineas 30 years ago. "Jan Letama" bought for 255 guineas is an advance from 12 guineas. "The Gold-washer's Field" made 160 guineas and was formerly available for eight guineas.

Some Contemporary Painters
Mr. Frank Rutter has now published "Some Contemporary Painters" (Parsons 6s.), in which Pryde, Sickert, Fergusson, Newington and several others are treated, the first book of the kind to appear. It has a popular appeal, giving the man-in-the-street much interesting information about the artists he so often reads of in the gossiping paragraphs of the newspapers. The man-in-the-street has a further interest in artists than petty gossip, and it is high time that more books of this kind appeared, for there is room for them.

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THE HOME FORUM

Beginnings of the Hoosier School

NOW that Indiana authors have attained the highest rank in the realms of American literature, and one of their number is elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters, it is interesting to look back at some of the efforts of the early writers of the State.

Though progress in literature is hardly to be expected in a newly settled country, these early volumes, written more than a century ago bring no discredit to present wielders of the pen. They compare favorably with the literary product of any primitive community. Men who have downed forests and subdued the stubborn sod of prairies have little time and few opportunities for improving their literary status. Their energies must be first directed toward supplying needs of a more practical nature. They must secure some measure of prosperity and leisure before any considerable attainments in literature can be expected.

In Indiana, however, literature seemed to flourish from the beginning. Just two years after it had become a State, a volume of biography was published. In Salem, Washington County, in 1818, appeared a book bearing the title, "The Life of Bonaparte, Late Emperor of the French, etc., etc." From His Birth Until His Departure of the Island of St. Helena. By a Citizen of the United States. Salem, Ind. Printed by Patrick & Booth, 1818. Only a few copies of this interesting book are now in existence.

As to its authorship there are various traditions and conjectures. It is generally supposed to have been written by a Colonel Lehmanowsky, a Polish gentleman, who served under Napoleon and fled to this country after the battle of Waterloo.

The book has also been credited to Marshal Ney, the greatest of Napoleon's generals. There are reliable evidences of his presence in America. It is possible that some other officer or soldier who had served under the Little Corporal and later fled to this country, is responsible for it. To "Citizen of the United States," however, it must be credited. And to him, whatever his name or station, Indiana is indebted for so auspicious a beginning in the field of literature.

Perhaps it is hardly fair to class "The Life of Bonaparte" as a typical product of the time. In marked contrast to this sporadic outburst other literary endeavors show a very gradual development. As in all primitive communities, there was a tendency toward the cultivation of verse. Old ballads, bits of rhyme, stray pieces of doggerel, were carefully preserved, or copied and passed from hand to hand. Verses of a mournful or semi-religious

cast were especially cherished by the women; and young girls sometimes amused themselves on Sundays by expressing their favorite thoughts in the shape of rude rhymes. Some of these verses were kept long as mementos by the families or friends of the writers.

At a slightly later date an occasional volume of poetry found its way to the printer and thence, bound in boards or cheap leather, to a limited but appreciative circle of readers. The poems of Mary Louisa Chitwood of Mount Carmel, which possessed not a little genuine merit, were read and admired in many a Hoosier home. They first made their appearance to

pointment to the Supreme Court. His home in Indianapolis was a room in the Governor's Mansion. There he lived almost as a recluse. His Reports won for him a national reputation. And Washington Irving wrote from the Court of St. James that "his name was quite familiar at Westminster."

A few local histories and some stories of adventure practically complete the work of the early Hoosier School. A rather unique place was held by some early translations. One interesting little volume translated from the German by ascetical Peter Toensing, bore the title, "A Biographical Sketch of the Life of Taulerius, a popular preacher of the fourteenth century, Richmond, Ia. Published by Jesse Stanley. Printed by J. Finley, 1836." This little book was interest-

Autumn Morning at Cambridge

I ran out in the morning when the air was clean and new,
And all the grass was glittering,
And gray with autumn dew.
I ran out to the apple-tree and pulled an apple down,
And all the bells were ringing in the old grey town.
Down in the town, off the bridges and the grass,
They are sweeping up the leaves to let the people passing,
Sweeping up the old leaves, golden-reds and browns,
While the men go to lecture with the wind in their gowns.
—Frances Cornford.

select the particular species of orchid; and how the insect, whether butterfly or bee or moth or grass or ant, or any other of the numerous kinds of insects, and the orchid have to adapt themselves to each other—we see how marvellous the mutual adaptation of flower to insect and insect to flower must have been. We see how the particular species of orchid must have chosen the particular species of bee, and the particular species of bee that particular species of orchid, and the bee and orchid set themselves to adapt themselves to one another, the orchid using all the devices of colour, scent, sweetness of honey, to attract the insect, and gradually shaping itself so that the insect can better reach the honey, and the insect lengthening its proboscis and otherwise adapting it-

The Butterfly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO loves not the butterfly? Who is not the happier for the colorful joy of the butterfly, as it softly wings its way among the fragrant flowers, lending its touch of beauty to the affluence of nature's glories? Sunshine and butterflies seem inseparable; for butterflies do not appear in darkness, and seldom are seen in cloudiness or rain. Divine Love, teach each one of Thy children to express those mental qualities which, like the innocent butterfly, go forth to carry joy, beauty, and colorful variation to the drab monotony of mere material existence!

Though human belief regards the butterfly as an evanescent creature, lacking stability, practicality, and worth, is any least symbol of Love's creation without its mission and purpose? A gladdened heart, joy awakened, means recognition of God's gifts and presence. That moment of recognition is gratitude, which may ripen and expand into eternal blessedness. Surely there is a divine purpose behind each manifestation of God's overflowing love.

Every student of Christian Science who is striving to help and bless his fellow-men, to lift humanity out of its sickness and woe, to bring more understanding of the kingdom of heaven to this earth by his purified thinking and living, is presenting something of the butterfly in his living. He periodically has his chrysalis state, when, closeted in earnest thought, study, and prayer, he is preparing to emerge with a brighter aspect, a more practical realization of how to radiate the sunshine and joy which dispel the shadows of material belief and heal through the brightness of Love's coming. Who has not profited by his hours of aloneness with God?

In this everyday striving world the gray tones of sorrow, grief, loss, want, sickness, sin, and death tempt the way-worn pilgrim to forget the colorful harmonies symbolical of God's reality. Do we constantly pause to realize the life and the light expressed by color, rightly interpreted? Too often we are satisfied by the somber hues of mere mortal mind monotony. The vivid glories of Life's effluence, the softened pastel shades of Love's tenderness, all blend in the harmony of our human experience, as the color of the butterfly heightens nature's beauty. As the psalmist sang, "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork."

So, in every human condition, whether it be that of home, school, cry its opposite. Because he adores "sickness," the contemporary critic too often, would pass a new constitutional amendment against all softness of flesh or outline, all blurring, all exuberant ornament. Having, with admirable perspicacity, perceived that the clear air of the desert is magical, he would banish jungles and Irish rain from the scheme of things entire. Moody's mind held rather to the conviction that, as William James says somewhere, it is hardly possible to have too much of a quality, if only you have enough of its opposite to balance it; or, as Emerson puts it, "All plus is good; only put it in the right place."

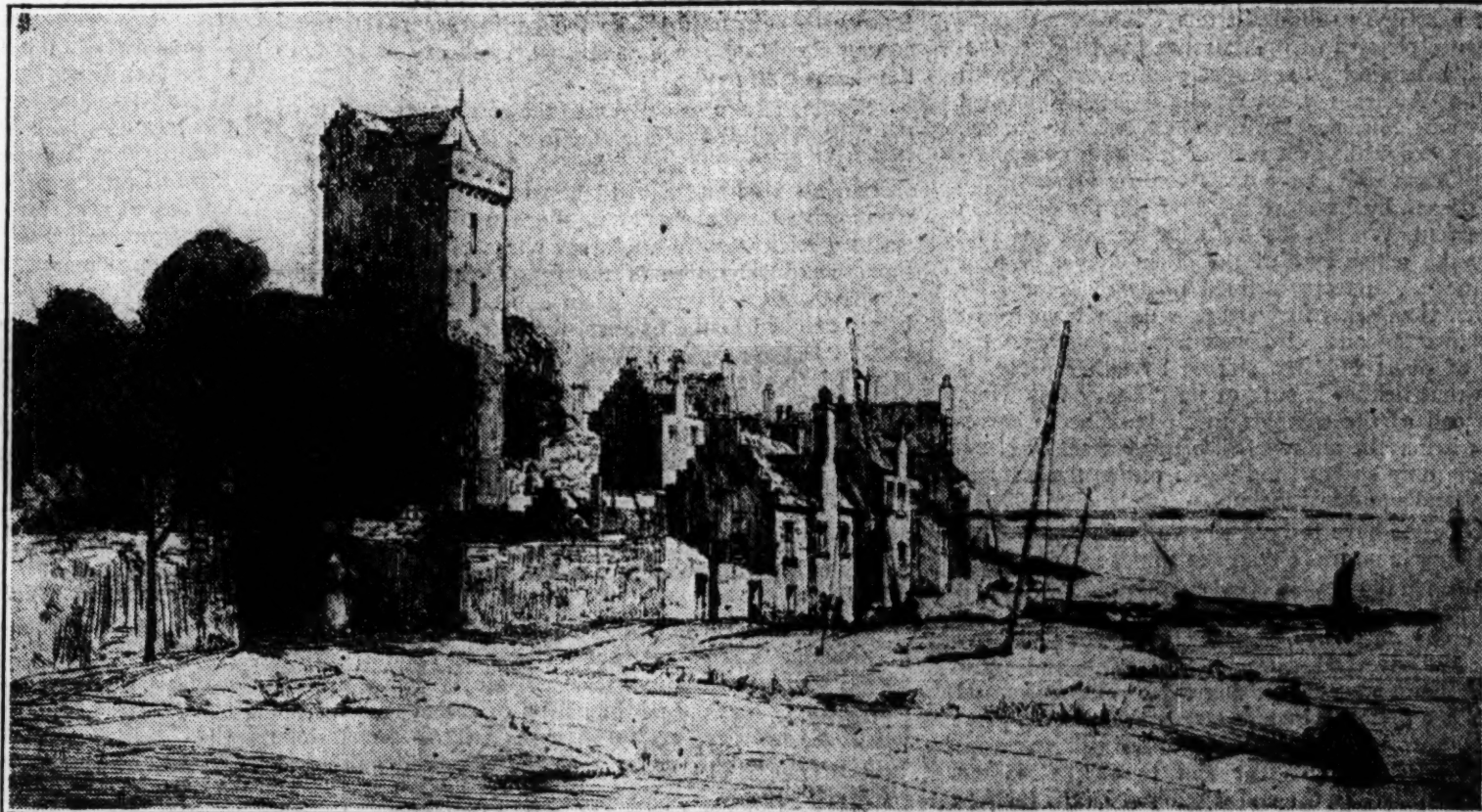
Moody is not to be classed with the "inheritors of unfulfilled renown," in the sense that his work is more promise than fulfillment. The body of it is small, in one sense, but in another it is massive, and it is always vital and glowing. Nor am I of those who set aside his early work, like the Masque, as florid and flamboyant, and admit the validity only of the simpler and severer work of his later years. The latter is more nearly flawless, perhaps, but, in a sense, it is less Moody. I think that Gabriel's songs and speeches in the Masque form the glowing core of his work; I go back often to these; and I would keep them if "harrowing" hypotheses! I have to part with all the rest. —Karl Wilson Baker, in The Forum.

Browne's Peculiar Discourse

The writings of Sir Thomas Browne will perhaps never become widely popular. As Spenser has been called the poet's poet, so we may call him the man-of-letters' prosaist. It reveals a certain exercise of taste to apprehend his beauties, and a patience of the intellect to sympathize with his peculiar moods. He deals with obscure and unfamiliar problems; he propounds riddles which no living Odipus would care to solve; he ponders oftentimes on nugatory or fastidious questions investing trifles with a dignity and splendour not their own. His noblest passages lie wedged like lumps of gold in masses of hard barren quartz; and the contemplations which awake his most ethereal fancy are such as few would pause to dwell upon. Wrecks of forgotten fables, antediluvian computations, names culled from the pyramids, or names less urns consigned by hands unknown to alien soil, the influence of the stars, the occult potencies of herbs, interpretations of irrelevant dreams... all things, in short, that are vague, impalpable, and charged with spiritual symbolism, this man loves to brood on. Round these topics his thought eddies like a dark and swirling stream. He spins a sentence after sentence, and intervenes magnificent period with period, returning ever to the point wherefrom he started, dyeing the threads of his harmonious discourse in dim and shadowy colours which the dusky thought supplies.—John Addington Symonds.

Sincerity

But God loves us too well, and is too true with us, not to oblige us to be true with Him.—H. Monseil.



St. Serfs, Dysart, Fife. Etching by R. W. Stewart

the general public in the pages of the Louisville Journal, sponsored by no less an authority than George D. Prentiss, who also selected and prefaced a little volume of her work.

In the period close following the early years of hardship there arose in Indiana a literature of peculiar theological cast. To this time belong such books as "The Voice of One Crying in the Wilderness," which the author termed "An Essay to Extend the Reformation." It was written by Francis Whitfield Emmons, of Emmaus, Ia. (the old abbreviation for Indiana), and was printed at Noblesville, in 1837, by L. H. Emmons. In place of the usual copyright notice appeared this statement: "Copyright given to the public."

Another example of the religious literature was a volume dealing with the anti-slavery agitation in the State, published at Vevay, in 1824. The author of this book was James Duncan, a preacher. His appeal for the abolition of slavery was made largely on theological grounds, and the economic aspect was entirely ignored. The paper on which the work was printed was rough and uneven, and the type exceedingly fine. Still another product of the theological sort was a volume of Scripture narratives in the language of the Delaware Indians. The title of this book read "Geschiedenis Elekpauni Uendeasiki," and on the title page was this familiar quotation from Matthew IV. 4, "Weuhokeyit, tacu wundauchsil achpoan schuk wulah wettli wundauchsin endchink uplan aganal gelanettowit wtomink wautschil kischlak."

Being translated, the title page reveals the following facts: "Forty-six Select Scripture Narratives from the Old Testament, Embellished with Engravings. For the Use of Indian Youth. Translated into Delaware Indian by A. Luckenbach, New York. Printed by Daniel Fanshaw, 1838." The book contains three hundred and four pages, such as would make the modern proof reader vain pale. It is interesting as a sample of the language of some of the original Indians.

Long after Indiana had entered upon its present career of progress, when the privations of pioneer times had almost been forgotten, literature of a controversial or theological nature continued to appear. During the decade immediately preceding the Civil War a surprising number of such works were written and published. Many of them bore peculiar enigmatical titles like the following: "Collectanea: a Collection and Exposition of Things Relating to the Two Adams." Their literary merit was no doubt small, but they deserve mention as an illustration of the phases of intellectual and moral growth through which the people of Indiana have passed.

But the early literature of the State was not exclusively theological. A work of really permanent value was produced by the Hon. Isaac Blackford, Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, for more than thirty-five years. He compiled and published eight volumes of Reports, so carefully written, so comprehensive and so practical, that they are now regarded by jurists, not only as valuable works of reference but as trustworthy authority on many matters of doubt or dispute. The first volume of the reports appeared in 1830; it contained the opinions of the Court from 1817, the date of the Judge's appointment, until 1828. The succeeding volumes covered the decisions until the early fifties.

Blackford was his own editor and critic, and prepared his manuscripts with great care. He was well known throughout the State, having served in various capacities before his ap-

ing and well done, the style almost classic in its simplicity.

Another early Indiana book was supposed to be a translation from an East Indian manuscript on the "Economy of Human Life." Little is known of the English gentleman, who after residence in China came to New Garden, Indiana, and there devoted his time to the task. The book which he published in 1841 purported to be a translation of the discourse of some eastern sage, but whether the thing was genuine or merely a clever fake has never been determined.

Mr. R. W. Stewart, for the work of his needle, often repairs to Scotland, his native land, while for water color and oil he finds much to arrest him within London itself, Hyde Park, for instance, as well as on the other side of the Channel, and he is a welcome exhibitor both at the Royal Academy and at his own particular society.

Just look at the little scene depicted above, the quaint old gabled houses clustering round the square, solid tower, the old wall beneath the dark foliage of the trees, the tiny harbor, if harbor one may call it. How cleverly the artist takes us round the corner of the houses, on to the off shore beyond the placid sea; the whole a modest, out-of-the-way haven of rest, but for all that a picturesque spot well worth an artist's attention.

William Vaughn Moody
—A Recollection

Though I knew only Moody the teacher, I have come, as the years have passed, to see the singing robes of a great poet settling upon the shoulders of the obscure young man at the desk; and that without any sense of violence or incongruity. And I have come to believe that I have gained certain authentic insights into his life and work from that slight and brief association. Though he was already known to the discriminating, he had published no volume when I first knew him. "The Masque of Judgment" was published in 1900; "Poems" appeared in May, 1901; "The Fire-Bringer" was brought out in 1904; the "Collected Poems and Dramas," not until 1913.

In 1913 came the little book edited with so fine a touch by his friend, Daniel Gregory Mason, and called "Some Letters of William Vaughn Moody"—surely one of the most distinctive volumes of letters ever published: one of the most keen-flavored and delightful.

Now, the thing that most afflicts the enthusiast for Moody's work is the perversity of these dates. Our "poetic revival"—which even the glummiest and most grudging admit to be a revival of general interest in poetry—is dated by common consent, I believe, from 1912. . . . In his happiest moments, he caught the flutter of its reckless banners and heard far-off its "silver-trumpets a-cry." What it would have done for him personally—for his satisfaction in his struggles, for the fuller flowering of his powers—is easily imagined by any reader of his letters and student of his character and work. . . .

The central fact of his life was the religious seriousness with which he took his work; but it was a seriousness that was entirely compatible, on occasion, with an uproarious humor, and was miles removed from the dour, defiant solemnity which is the fashion in some quarters today. His luminous and discerning mind could distinguish between the aim and the performance, even when the performance was his own. He saw that the most intense effort, and aspiration might, now and again, fail of its aim; but he saw the further fact that the aim was not in the slightest degree invalidated thereby. He never swerved from his allegiance, nor apologized for any atting robes, he could make egregious fun of his own possible failure to achieve his aim. . . . And this was but part of a still more inclusive characteristic.

For, in general, the whole bent of his mind was opposed to that dogma which, though tacit, lies at the root of so much of our current criticism: the assumption that the way to exalt or to restore a desirable quality is to select the particular species of orchid; and how the insect, whether butterfly or bee or moth or grass or ant, or any other of the numerous kinds of insects, and the orchid have to adapt themselves to each other—we see how marvellous the mutual adaptation of flower to insect and insect to flower must have been. We see how the particular species of orchid must have chosen the particular species of bee, and the particular species of bee that particular species of orchid, and the bee and orchid set themselves to adapt themselves to one another, the orchid using all the devices of colour, scent, sweetness of honey, to attract the insect, and gradually shaping itself so that the insect can better reach the honey, and the insect lengthening its proboscis and otherwise adapting it-

We cannot gather an orchid of any kind without marvelling at its intricate construction. And when we are looking at the orchid in its natural surroundings in the forest itself and see the enormous numbers and the immense variety, in size and form and habits, of the insects around the orchid, and think how the orchid has to select its own particular species of insect and cater for that, and the insect among all the flowers has to

Far Down Town

It was a world wholly different from Fifth Avenue. There was none of that sense of space and luxury he had known on the wide slopes of Murray Hill. He wandered under terrific buildings, in a breezy shadow where jewels of colourless sunlight pierced through the slits, hot brilliance fell in fans and cascades over the uneven terrace of roofs. Here was where husbands worked to keep Fifth Avenue going. . . . He perceived a sense of pressure, of prodigious poetry and beauty and amazement. . . . Tall coats of windows stood up into the pure brilliant sky; against their feet beat a dark sort of slums.

In one foreign street, too deeply trenched for sunlight, oranges were the only gold. The water, reaching round in two arms, came close: there was a note of husky summons in the whistles of passing craft. . . . Above one huge precipice stood a gilded statue—a boy with wings, burning in the noon. Brilliance flamed between the vases of his pinions; the intangible thrust of that pouring light seemed about to hover him off into blue air.—Christopher Morley, in "Where the Blue Begins."

To Be a Means

Mere happiness is in itself an insufficient aim. Devotion to some cause gives us a motive beyond this, and raises us to a means, which (in a world where there is so much to be done) is far nobler than to be an end.—James Ram.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1922

EDITORIALS

THE statesmen, and others, who met at Washington last week, in a conference having for its purpose the unification of progressive and even radical efforts in the country, were perfectly right in the criticism they expressed of the present method of electing Presidents in the United States. As a means of selecting nominees the national party convention is an admitted failure. As a system of registering the will of the people the electoral college is a device, which, however excellent in the early stages of the Republic, is today open to very justifiable criticism. The conferees at Washington leveled their chief attack against the party convention. Almost everything they said in condemnation of it is unanswerable, but the proposition they put forward for its correction would open the way to vastly greater abuses.

It is the urgent suggestion of these radicals that party candidates for President and Vice-President hereafter shall be "nominated by the direct votes of the voters of the country without the intervention of any conventions." This sounds well. It suggests a return to democracy; a submission of candidacies directly to the people without the intervention of the professional politicians who now make up the national nominating conventions. It would, probably, smash party machines, and take away to a very great extent from state and federal bosses their control over nominations to the presidency of the United States.

But what would it substitute? What chance would it give to the man of merely statesmanlike character and attainments to secure a nomination at the hands of 26,000,000 voters scattered over the enormous area of the United States? And what advantage would it give to the man destitute of statesmanlike qualities, but provided either with an enormous fortune or with unusual facilities for making an extended campaign of publicity?

Perhaps these questions may best be answered in an illuminating way by taking two individual instances of men well known in the United States, who cherish high political ambitions, and each of whom possesses extraordinary facilities for enforcing knowledge of these ambitions upon the consciousness of the country as a whole.

One of these gentlemen owns the most widely extended organizations of newspapers of enormous circulation which the world has ever known. From a central office he can speak daily to millions of people—probably ten millions would be a low estimate. His newspapers in every section are political centers, capable of stimulating and organizing political candidacies. To his pleas and his arguments little effective answer can be made, as his readers seldom look in other directions for their political information. If the presidential prize should be put within the grasp of the individual who can directly influence the greatest number of voters, the chances are very strong that it would fall to him.

Or to take another case. A manufacturer of an article which has come to be in very widespread use, who, with his son and only partner, is credited with an income, approaching \$100,000,000 a year, is known to have certain political ambitions. For the legitimate purposes of his business he has an agent or agents in every town, village, and crossroads. All are subject to his commands in a business way, all find their income dependent upon their so acting as to insure the continuance of their agency and the favors of their chief. Here again is an instance in which the individual, equipped with extraordinary powers for conducting widespread agitation in his own behalf, will inevitably outclass, in an effort to arouse public sentiment, any man who possesses even extraordinary qualities of statesmanship, but who has only the ordinary methods of impressing that fact upon the attention of the Nation.

It is not to be said in any sense that the present system of nominations to national office is perfect or even tolerable. It ought to be radically amended, but it is more than doubtful whether any citizen, considering the two examples which we have cited merely for the purposes of illustration, will accept the method of correction offered by Senators Borah, La Follette, and Johnson.

THE Western reader of Chinese news well may be confused by the cables these days—a reader, that is, not generally informed in Oriental ways nor specifically "up" on this latest encore to "official" China's political drama. He sees bandits abroad in the land—foreign travelers or residents seized—their governments protesting or threatening. Premier Wang resigns—Wellington Koo, Foreign Minister, follows suit—governments totter. Or do they?—for one day the whole Cabinet is reported as having resigned though it seems still functioning a week later. It is a twisty skein, indeed, which the news dispatches emanating from the Far East weave for the casual observer.

Yet even a little experience, and less analysis, explains it. In the first place, the bandits are former soldiers, dismissed from the service; some 30,000 of them, it is said. Not only have they been misbehaving in ways usual to such uncontrolled gentry in lawless countryside, but the customary looting, on what might be termed retail scale, has grown to wholesale pillage, arson, and worse, as they blaze a terrible road across Honan Province. They want to be reinstated in the army, and the foreigners were to be the lever to pry loose governmental acquiescence in that demand. Not too capably and distinctly tardily the Peking troops have acted, and most of the white prisoners have been released (after battle),

though not all of them. Nothing, therefore, remains to be added to this part of the story but a rounding out of details.

The Cabinet matter is entirely apart from this and wholly different. Here is merely one more instance of that old, old game of Oriental politics and quite as discreditable (and discouraging) as ever. Wu Pei-fu and Tsao-kun are rivals for power. It was only yesterday they were elbow cronies, running the Northern capital between themselves. Today they are at outs, Tsao, with presidential ambitions, wanting all the plums, and Chang Tso-lin, autocrat of Manchuria and bitter foe of General Wu, is backing him. Now, the existing ministry has been favorably inclined toward Wu, so the opening move in the contest has been to discredit this Cabinet.

To this end charges of malfeasance in office, in connection with a certain loan arranged in pre-war days with German and Austrian bankers, have been launched against Finance Minister Lo Wen-kan, which charges, very possibly "cooked" in a way not entirely characteristic of the Orient only, have disrupted the Government. At the very least, by Koo's resignation and the defection of the President, Wu has lost valuable friends, and that is velvet in the selfish eyes of the other clique. Wu, it should be added, appears inclined to await some later chance rather than press forward now under what might prove disadvantageous circumstances. Further, the possibility of overt fighting, started by either party, is lessened in that neither is sure of its military following. As to this end of the complex much remains to be recorded, but it may be anticipated, blanket-wise, by classing it as one more spasm (and by no means the last) in the antique land's political malady.

Meanwhile we have to hold to two basic facts. This turbulent China is no more than the surface China, even though most of the world sees no other. Beneath it moves the great current of the people's China, the real China, sweeping on slowly, almost placidly, to that bend in the national riverbed where it will swell and show itself the ultimate power. Getting rid of militarism and mandarism is a difficult enough task anywhere the globe around, but, however slowly, China surely will work out its own salvation. The "fear and trembling" is our portion, apparently. In the end it will not be the tuchuns or Peking politicians who make the new state: it will be its more than 400,000,000 citizens.

THE outstanding facts in the American coal situation are gradually being made known to the public. It appears that the coal shortage is now chiefly confined to anthracite, while bituminous supplies are rapidly overtaking the deficit left by last summer's strike. In making up the soft coal shortage, the inflation of the industry, which is usually a cause for uneasiness, has been of the greatest service. It should not be forgotten, however, that the good fortune of today is certain to be the misfortune of tomorrow. Nothing could more strikingly bear out the contention that too many mines, too much equipment, and too many miners are being employed for normal demands than the fact that in the last few weeks the deficiency left by months of idleness in the soft coal regions has been practically overcome. If there had been no strike at all and no idle days for miners through industrial dispute, the idle time would have come nevertheless, though distributed more evenly and over a greater period of time in fits and starts of work and delay.

Anthracite conditions are almost exactly opposite from the foregoing. A close monopoly holds the industry and controls practically the whole of America's hard coal output. The mines are owned by the railroad companies that transport the coal in Pennsylvania on its first stage to the consumer, so that two profits come to the coal capitalists, directly from the production of anthracite, and indirectly through its distribution. The anthracite monopoly is copied from the natural monopoly of hard coal in the single section of Pennsylvania where it is found and where most of the deposits of the country are located. Having this in their control, the railroad-mining companies need fear no competition. Nature has not been so prodigal with her hard coal as with her bituminous coal, which is scattered far and wide over the country, and authorities agree that at the present rate of consumption anthracite deposits will not last much more than a century and a quarter, if they last that long. Instead of being inflated, the anthracite industry is now producing coal almost to the limit of its capacity. This has been true ever since the coal strike came to an end. Increase in hard coal output in recent years has not kept pace with demand, with the result that soft coal is winning over many of the outlying portions of its rival's territory, with the prospect of gaining all its domain as time passes. In the present emergency, the inflexibility of anthracite output prevents the deficit from being made up, and now it is certain many bins will be only partially filled during the winter. Fuel administrators reckon the shortage at 40 per cent, though it will vary in different localities.

While there is an anthracite shortage, there is not a general fuel shortage, substitutes for anthracite being available in most places. In the situation the public should plan the winter's campaign at once. If a family has been accustomed to using hard coal, it should now see that its retailer is making allowance for filling the expected gap with substitute fuels. If possible, the family should place its order for these products at once. In meeting the emergency, the public should not forget the soft coal situation. Although at present affecting buyers only indirectly, inflation in this industry actually raises prices on every manufactured article sold, so that its cumulative harm is far greater than the immediate inconvenience of anthracite shortage. It is this inflation with which the President's Fact-Finding Commission is at present particularly concerned itself. The eventual recommendations of this body can be made effective in this tremendous problem only by being reinforced through an awakened public opinion.

OUT of the confusion that is the conference of Lausanne, a clean-cut mental figure rises again, as in several previous crises in the current history of the world. It is a figure of future promise as well as present wise counsel, the figure of Premier Benes of Czechoslovakia. Benes sees no reason why Russia should not be admitted to a full participation in the solution of the Near Eastern question, in which, because of geographical propinquity, the Russian people are vitally interested. He urged the conference to admit Russia to the conference as an equal among equals, as it was admitted, in theory at least, to the Genoa conference.

Similar advice was given to the conference by one of the "Big Three," Premier Benito Mussolini, the "strong man" of Italy. That advice Mussolini gave. But he shifted his vote and aligned himself with his colleagues who opposed and are still opposing the admission of Russia to participation in any other phase of the discussions than the consideration of the future status of the Dardanelles. At a moment when a high moral issue was being weighed in the balance, the "strong man" proved weak. But Benes, himself a Slav and therefore deeply attached to the cause of the Slav race, is holding his ground firmly. He sees no reason why the Russians should be admitted to only a limited participation in the collective effort to solve the Near Eastern question. On the contrary, he sees every reason why the world should recognize the great nation which it is persistently excluding from its councils, although it cannot restrain its power either for good or for evil in the affairs of the world.

In this moment of decision in the life of the world, as at previous similar moments, Benes is making strong appeal to reason and conscience. He is demonstrating convincingly that out of the nation of recent resurrection but of a great past, a statesman has arisen—a statesman who possesses the vision and the perspective of true statesmanship. Europe would do well to hear Benes—and to give due weight to his counsel. The Czechoslovak Premier is proving a valuable asset to civilization. His services to the interests of peace in a restricted sphere of action entitle him to consideration as a leader to be relied upon and followed. These services are his successful efforts to restrain the adventurous, provocative tendencies of the Little Entente. His eminent success in that difficult rôle of moderator of chauvinistic passions qualifies him for the greater rôle of moderator between Russia and the rest of the world.

THE man who believes the importance of art is exaggerated should pause to think what his life, private and public, would be without it. His idea is that art means pictures in museums, statues in parks, studios bedecked like antiquity shops, velvetene jackets, something apart, exotic, quite superfluous that has nothing to do with the daily affairs of a sensible man of business. But a little reflection should convince him that to leave art out of his scheme of material existence is to lose the chief zest of everyday life, to turn it into a bare, dull, empty routine. He could not stand the hideousness of his surroundings did not art, though often misguided, make some effort to enliven it with beauty. If the savage's first step toward civilized habits is when he kindles a fire to cook his food, his second is when he adorns the vessel from which he eats it, when one of the tribe stays behind from the chase or the battle to scratch or trace a pattern on his bowl or his cup. And these earliest attempts at decoration force him ever onward—to the carvings on the walls of his hut or totem pole, to the beads he strings round his neck and the flower he sticks behind his ear. To decorate is with him just as much of an instinct as to sing or to dance.

Civilization does not suppress, it develops, this instinct. The business man with no nonsense about him may fancy he has emancipated himself from art. But he is seldom free from it at any hour of the day. The decoration of his walls and the design of his furniture, though he does not realize it, make the task of his morning toilet less tedious. The form of his cup and the pattern on his plate add a relish to his breakfast. Various other factors contribute toward gratifying his eye as he eats, and architects do their best, though not always with distinction, to please it further as he hurries to his office. Whatever he does, wherever he goes, the art of the decorator is with him. Few things he can buy have not called for the skill of the designer. The color and lines arranged by the artist appeal to him from every side, but he has grown so accustomed to them that he forgets how essential they really are to his pleasure as well as to his actual comfort.

If only this wider interpretation of art were grasped, interest in the development and perfection of schools of arts and crafts everywhere would be increased and strengthened. The civilized man, no less than the savage, craves decoration in his daily life; but he has gone further astray in satisfying the craving. Primitive as is the art of the savage, it is never vulgar, never degenerate. Vulgar and degeneracy are by-products of civilization, and art has not escaped the taint. Often fashion is mistaken for art, often the designer has no knowledge of the technical application of his design, often all relation is lost between the studio and the factory. Initiation into the fundamentals of art and a sound technical training are what the designer needs and few schools provide. Man cannot do without decoration, and he should make sure, by the establishment of the right sort of schools, that the decoration he gets is art and not a sham substitute. This is a truth that cannot be spoken too frequently or too emphatically.

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The Statesmanship of Benes—Again

Coal: Hard and Soft

Art Indispensable in Everyday Life

The Chinese Complex

Editorial Notes

THE visit of Penleigh Boyd, one of the most promising of the younger school of Australian painters, to London in connection with a project recently launched of securing a loan exhibition for Australia, calls attention anew to the distinct national movement in that country, which has been strongly noticeable during the past few years, toward the growth of an Australian school of art. In fact, it might almost be said that during the past decade a definite school has been springing up in Australia. Owing, however, to the lack of opportunity to study the variety of method and art in the Old World, a certain monotony is noticeable in the works of modern Australian painters. It is with a view to giving to the people of the Commonwealth the occasion to enjoy samples of the work of modern European painters, and to the artists the chance of studying their methods, that the project, for the furtherance of which Mr. Boyd is in London, has been devised. This is none other than what might be called a form of artistic propaganda on a large scale. Mr. Boyd intends to ask European artists to lend him samples of their work which will be exhibited in Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide during 1923. Mr. Boyd hopes to obtain in the neighborhood of 1500 pictures, and it is expected that by this means Australian artists will be broadened in their outlook and the people familiarized with the recent products of European artistic development.

WHEN the Rev. Dr. Paul Revere Frothingham declared in Boston the other day that the time will come when America must take her share in the world responsibilities, he gave utterance to a sentiment which a growing number of the world's thinkers are coming to believe represents the key to solution of the problem of the world's peace. Said Dr. Frothingham, in part:

America's influence is enormous, but it is not enough for her to remain an observer only of the world's affairs. . . . Nowadays it is nothing but a great abundance that contents us. We assume that our country, being rich, must be safe and prosperous and great, and we forget that riches are a danger and a thing to cause anxiety. It would be a good thing for our country, perhaps, if at the present time her outward lot were not so easy, nor her coffers so full. Peace and prosperity are good things to possess, but they are not such good things to be possessed by. When the body is well fed and the bank account is big . . . the sense of honor may be starved.

America needs surely to sit down once again in co-operation with those to whom she is in reality bound by many ties in the development of civilized existence. The world must at some time be seen as a unity, and any action taken, to be truly effective, should surely, therefore, be based on that fact.

STREET cars have become such a constituent part of almost every city of any size in the world that it is hard to realize that it is only just ninety years ago since the first street railway was operated in the United States. The line in question covered a distance of one mile and three-quarters in New York. Boston did not follow suit for nearly a quarter of a century. In this connection, a few excerpts from the revised Bacon's "Dictionary of Boston," published in 1886, or after street cars had been running in Boston about thirty years, are exceedingly interesting. For example:

The business is a profitable one for all the companies (there were seven of them at that time), and street-car companies' stock is held generally as a good investment. . . . The single fare within the city limits, on all the lines, is five cents.

This description further states that one of the seven lines "runs some of the handsomest and best equipped cars in the city." Those who complain of the equipment today would do well to take notice.

IF IT is really true that 95 per cent of all denatured alcohol released in New York City for the manufacture of toilet articles is being diverted to the illegal distilling of liquor, as was recently declared by John D. Appleby, prohibition zone chief for New York and New Jersey, it is high time that effective steps were taken to put a stop to such a disgraceful evasion of the law. If this misdemeanor is as patent as Mr. Appleby said, it is ridiculous to think that it cannot be brought to light and stopped, and if those who should aid in so doing are found to be deliberately standing in the way of justice and order, summary and convincing punishment should be administered to them.

ANNOUNCEMENT that the famous royal stables at Buckingham Palace, known as the Mews, are to be demolished that a modern garage, large enough to care for the numerous automobiles of the royal family, may be built in their place, means that one more of the links uniting the achievements of the present with the outworn utilities of the past is being severed. Little by little the old must give way to the new, but all possible should be done to safeguard the picturesque and not allow the beautiful to be replaced too ruthlessly with the merely coldly efficient.

ONE of the first reflections aroused by the publication of the King-Crane report on Far East conditions is that an enormous amount of earnest and conscientious effort was expended in 1918-19 in the endeavor to bring order, sanity, and humane conditions into being, only to be roughly set aside by politicians who showed neither earnestness nor conscience.

ISMET PASHA insists that it is detrimental to Turkish dignity to permit foreign powers to protect their subjects in Turkish territory. Greek and Armenian testimony fails to indicate any special quality of dignity in the Turk's treatment of those peoples when left at his mercy.

THE news that a cut-rate clergyman in Maryland is solemnizing marriages at 39 cents each is likely to leave the sophisticated mind undisturbed. As with the automobile, it's the upkeep that costs.

IT LOOKS as though Senator Borah's part in that third party conference was that of an unofficial observer.